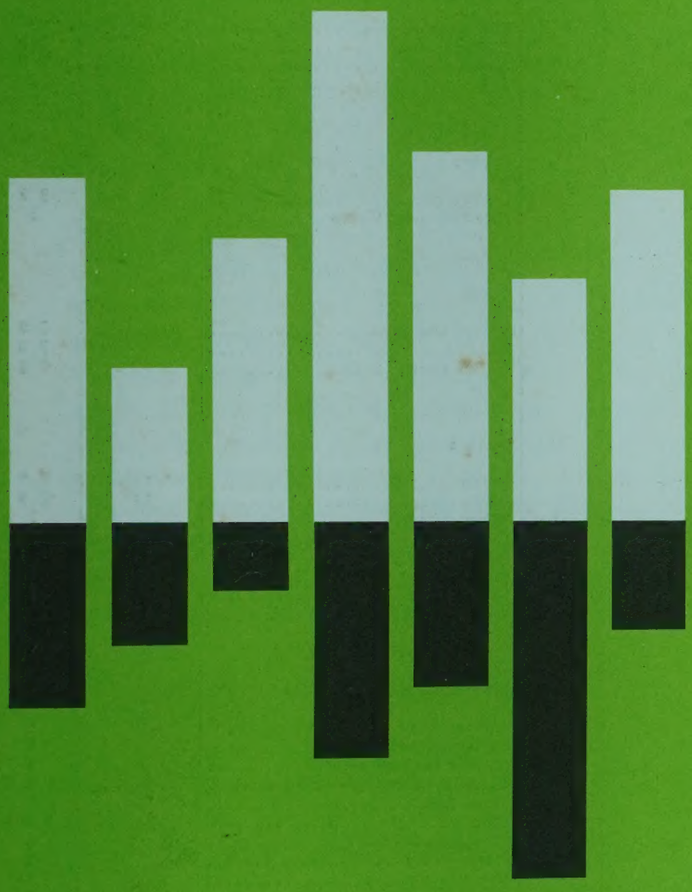
10/11 VOLUME 23
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1974

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS



CONTENTS

Articles

World Food and Agricultural Situation - Mid-October 1974 1

Credit Institutions and Their Impact on Agricultural Development in Africa 7

Special Feature

Recent Milk Price Policies in High-Income Countries 16

Statistical Tables

Production: Statistical Summary - Barley - Maize - Millet - Oats - Rice - Rye - Sorghum - Wheat - Castor Beans - Copra - Cottonseed - Groundnuts - Linseed - Olive Oil - Palm Kernels and Oil - Rapeseed - Sesame Seed - Soybeans - Sunflowerseed 22

External Trade: Barley - Maize - Oats - Rice - Rye - Wheat - Wheat Flour - Cottonseed and Oil - Groundnuts and Oil - Linseed and Oil - Olive Oil - Palm Kernels and Oil - Palm Oil - Soybeans and Oil 44

Prices: Price Series of International Significance - Oilseeds - Fats and Oil - Miscellaneous Feedstuffs - Cotton - Miscellaneous Fibres - Index Numbers of Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers 62

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers Nos. 10 to 12 of Volume 22 and Nos. 1 to 9 of Volume 23

	22	23
ARTICLES		
Agricultural production in 1973..	11	
Agricultural credit: institutions and performance	12	
Agricultural mechanization, production and employment		1
Food and agricultural production in 1973, by regions and countries		3
Some observations on the basic principles and general strategy underlying integrated rural development		4
Instability of production and its impact on stock requirements..		5
World food and agricultural situation and outlook - Mid 1974 ..		6
Meat-like products and their possible impact on the demand for meat		7/8
Population, food supply and agricultural development		9
SPECIAL FEATURES		
Means of promoting trade in fats and oils between developing countries	10	
Trend in world mushroom market	12	
International trade in processed food, feedstuffs and beverages		2
Note on the turning point in trends of agricultural population and labour force in developing countries		9
COMMODITY NOTES		
COCOA		
Recent developments		2,5
COFFEE		
Recent developments		5
DAIRY PRODUCTS		
Butter stocks rise in Europe ...	11	
Higher priority to dairy sector in developing countries	11	
National dairy policies	11	
Recent developments		2,5
Whey - An important potential protein source		4
FATS AND OILS		
Recent developments		2,5
(See Special Features [10])		
FIBRES		
Recent developments :		
Jute, kenaf and allied fibres ...		2,5
Sisal and henequen		2
Recent fibre consumption trends		9
World trade and consumption of jute goods, 1968-72		7/8

	22	23
FRUIT		
Bananas :		
Developments and problems in the world banana market.....		9
Possible international approaches..		9
Recent developments		2,5
Citrus :		
Recent developments		2
GRAINS		
World grain situation and outlook	11	5
Outlook for 1973/74	11	
Outlook for 1974/75		5
Production encouraged	11	
Recent developments		2,5
Situation in 1972/73	11	
Situation in 1973/74		5
MEAT AND POULTRY		
Recent developments		2,5
MUSHROOMS		
(See Special Features [12])		
RICE		
Recent developments		2,5
World rice situation and outlook		7/8
Outlook for 1974		7/8
Situation for 1974		7/8
RUBBER		
Recent developments		2,5
SUGAR		
Recent developments		2,5
TEA		
Recent developments.....		5
TOBACCO		
Recent developments		2
WINE AND VINE PRODUCTS		
Current wine situation		1
Recent developments		2

	22	23
STATISTICS		
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Production and consumption of commercial fertilizers		3
PRODUCTION		
Revised production data	10–12	
Statistical summary of agricultural production	10,12	2,4,7/8
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans		3
Coffee		3,9
Grapes		7/8
Tea		3
Fibres		
Cotton		3,9
Jute and allied fibres		3
Fruit		
Apples and pears		7/8
Bananas		7/8
Citrus fruit	12	7/8
Grains		
Barley.....	11	2,9
Maize	11	2,9
Millet		2
Oats		2
Rice	11	2,9
Rye		2
Sorghum		2
Wheat	11	2,9
Livestock and products		
Cattle		1
Butter (annual data).....		6
Cheese (annual data).....		6
Dairy products (monthly data)...		1,5,9
Eggs, hen		5
Meat		1,3,5,9
Milk (annual data)		6
Pigs		2
Sheep		5
Wool		5
Oilseeds and oils		
Castor beans		5
Copra.....	10	5
Cottonseed	10	4
Groundnuts	10	5
Linseed		4
Olives and olive oil.....	10	4
Palm kernels and palm oil.....	10	5
Rapeseed	10	4
Sesame.....		5
Soybeans	10	4
Sunflowerseed	10	4
Pulses		
Chick-peas		1,6
Dry beans		1,6
Dry peas		1,6

Concluded on inside back cover

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. 23, Nos. 10/11 October/November 1974

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION - MID-OCTOBER 1974

Summary

FAO's first tentative world and regional index numbers of food and agricultural production for 1974 reveal that this year has failed to bring the very large harvests that are so urgently needed for the replenishment of stocks and the re-establishment of a reasonable degree of security in world food supplies. Thus the world continues for the third year to face a situation of shortage and uncertainty.

In 1973, for the first time for many years, world food supplies depended precariously on the outcome of the current season and, therefore, to a large extent on the weather. Fortunately the weather was generally favourable in 1973, and there was a considerable increase (now confirmed by revised data as about 4%) in world food production, especially cereals. But a very large part of this increase was in eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. (where production rose by about 10%) and in the Far East (about 8%), so that it did not lead to the necessary rebuilding of cereal stocks in the main exporting countries and in particular in North America. These stocks were in fact still further reduced by the end of the 1973/74 crop season in mid-1974.

Again in 1974, therefore, world food supplies depended to an extreme degree on the current year's production of cereals. But this year there have been additional difficulties because of the shortage and high price of fertilizers. While the difficult fertilizer situation began earlier because of cyclical conditions in the industry, it has been exacerbated by the increase in the price of petroleum that began in October 1973 and reached a fourfold level by December 1973. The rise in the prices of petroleum has caused shortages of fuel and power for irrigation pumping in many countries. Thus, even if the weather had been optimal for agriculture throughout the world in 1974, it would not have been possible to take full advantage of it.

It has become increasingly clear in the last few months that the weather has been very far from optimal in 1974. This has particularly affected the production of cereals, the staple food of most of the world's poorest people, in the two most important regions of the world. Cereal production has declined

TO OUR READERS

This double number of the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* contains all the material originally scheduled for publication in Nos. 10 and 11 (October and November 1974, respectively). Its appearance in this form will make it possible for FAO to absorb a great part of the delay with which recent numbers have been reaching subscribers, a delay due to a combination of factors including printing difficulties and the overloading of FAO's publications' capacity arising out of preparations for the World Food Conference and other international meetings in recent months. The Editorial Board of the *Bulletin* wishes to apologize to its readers for any inconvenience caused, and to assure them that every effort is being made to ensure timely publication and distribution of the *Bulletin*.

sharply in several regions in 1974, but especially in the Far East and North America. The Far East is the most heavily populated region in the world and also the region where most of the world's malnourished people are concentrated. North America is the region on which world food security must greatly depend until the increase in food production can be sufficiently stepped up elsewhere, particularly in the needy, developing countries themselves.

World cereal production fell in 1974 for the second time in three years. In North America earlier optimistic expectations of record cereal harvests were gradually scaled down as a result of drought in the Midwest and early frost. Among the other developed regions, there were record wheat crops in western Europe. But in the U.S.S.R. cereal crops have fallen further than was earlier expected below the very high record levels of 1973, and there was also a decline in Oceania. In Africa, Latin America and the Near East substantial gains were registered over the generally poor results of 1973. In the crucial Far East region, however, the monsoon was late and erratic, and (although the final outcome will not be known until the end of the year) cereal production appears to be considerably below the high levels of 1973. The extent to which the fertilizer shortage contributed to the wide-spread failure of cereal harvests of 1974 cannot yet be determined, since its effects have been largely masked by those of the weather.

With the disappointing harvests of 1974, prices have started to rise again (Table 1). United States export prices for wheat and maize remain almost three times as high as in mid-1972, and Thai rice prices, although continuing to fall slightly, almost four times as high. These high prices, combined with the limited availability of food aid, continue to aggravate the balance of payments problems of the many developing countries requiring large imports of cereals. The rapid inflation of retail food prices also continues to bring hardship to the poorer consumers, although non-food items have recently taken the lead in price increases in most countries.

The supplies of cereals available to the world for the 1974/75 season should be sufficient to meet all essential requirements for human consumption. However, the low level of these supplies makes their orderly management and equitable distribution an urgent matter. If they are allocated purely by price and cash purchase, many of the hardest hit countries will be unable to obtain the imports they need. Moreover, some of these needs are still not fully known. For example, in India, where the immediate situation is in the words of the Prime Minister "extremely difficult", much still depends on the results of the winter crops, the results of which will not be known until next March. Thus it is necessary to earmark some supplies now, while they are still available in the market, against emergency needs that may arise between now and July to October 1975, when the next main crops in the northern hemisphere are harvested. The Director-General of FAO has therefore urged that the main cereal exporting countries should take concerted action to set aside for emergency use a minimum of 8 million to 12 million tons of cereals, in addition to imports already contracted for and quantities committed as food aid, for the group of most severely affected countries. He has also called for special measures such as deferred payments and other concessions to assist the developing countries to pay for the imports they require and for a continuing monthly review of the cereals situation as a basis for consultations among the major exporting and consuming countries. Other related contingency measures already under way include the United Nations Emergency Operation and the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme, both of which, however, are still short of resources.

The world food situation at mid-October 1974 is therefore one that must be viewed with considerable

TABLE 1. – RECENT CHANGES IN EXPORT PRICES OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

	Wheat (U.S. No. 2 Hard winter ordinary, f.o.b. Gulf)	Rice (Thai white rice 5%, f.o.b. Bangkok)	Maize (Yellow No. 2, f.o.b. Gulf)	Soybeans (U.S., c.i.f. Rotterdam)	Sugar (ISA composite price, world market, f.o.b. and stowed (Caribbean ports))	Coffee (ICO composite price New York ex-warehouse)
	.. *U.S. dollars/metric ton* ..				*U.S. cents/pound*	
1972 January	60	131	51	125	7.90	44.80
June	60	136	53	138	6.33	47.76
December	104	186	69	174	9.15	55.12
1973 January	108	179	79	214	9.40	57.03
June	106	[1]205	102	470	9.38	62.78
December	199	521	113	254	11.85	65.11
1974 January	214	538	122	261	15.40	66.24
February	220	575	131	271	21.10	70.77
March	191	603	126	265	21.10	72.04
April	162	630	114	235	21.60	72.89
May	142	625	114	229	23.63	...
June	156	596	117	228	23.51	...
July	169	519	132	276	25.03	...
August	167	521	146	320	31.10	...
September	[2]170	516	143	...	34.15	...
Average: 1971	62	129	58	126	4.50	44.66
1972	70	151	56	140	7.27	50.34
1973	139	[3]368	98	290	9.45	62.16

[1] March (first week). – [2] Three weeks. – [3] Thai rice, as well as rice from most other regions, was not quoted regularly on the world market from the second week of March to November 1973. This average is estimated on the basis of the few quotations that are available and is only indicative of the change that has taken place in prices.

TABLE 2. – ANNUAL CHANGES IN WORLD AND REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION [1]

	1961-63 to 1971-73 (annual average)	1970 to 1971	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974 (preliminary)
	..... *Percent*				
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES [2]	+2.1	+6	0	+ 2	0
Western Europe	+2.1	+3	—1	+ 3	+3 to +4
North America	+2.0	+9	—1	+ 2	[5]—4 to —3
Oceania	+2.6	+2	0	+ 3	[6]+2 to +3
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S.S.R.	+3.6	+2	0	+10	—1 to 0
Total developed countries	+2.6	+4	0	+ 5	0
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	+2.6	+1	0	+ 3	+1 to +2
Latin America	+2.6	0	+2	+ 2	+3 to +4
Far East [3]	+2.4	+1	—3	+ 8	—3 to —2
Near East [4]	+3.3	+3	+8	— 4	+5 to +6
Africa [7]	+2.3	+2	+1	— 4	+4 to +5
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	+2.8	+3	—2	+ 5	+1 to +2
Total developing countries	+2.6	+2	0	+ 4	+1 to +2
WORLD	+2.6	+3	0	+ 4	0 to +1

[1] While these figures refer to total agricultural production, changes in food production are likely in most cases to have been of a similar order of magnitude; the slightly different figures for food production in 1974 in North America and Oceania are noted separately. – [2] Including Japan, Israel and South Africa. – [3] Food production —5 to —4%. – [4] Food production + 1 to + 2%. – [5] Excluding Japan. – [6] Excluding Israel. – [7] Excluding South Africa.

concern. The available supplies must be carefully husbanded during the next 9 to 12 months. Looking beyond this critical period, the outcome of the 1975 harvests will be decisive. The poor results of 1974 have postponed the replenishment of stocks for at least another year, and 1975 will be the third year in succession that food supplies have depended perilously on the current harvests. In addition to the weather, fertilizer supplies will again be a crucial factor, and this underlines the importance of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. The shortage of fertilizer has not eased, but prices may be reaching a peak, since demand is discouraged by their present very high level. Some important pesticides will also be in short supply during 1975. The concern aroused by this fact is heightened by the consideration that prospects for increasing production in future years appear dim.

The close interconnection of cereals and livestock production remains a major element in the world food situation. In addition to any other possible policy implications, more cereals will have to be used for direct human consumption and less for meat production, and the cost/price squeeze is already leading to this result.

In spite of the decline in cereal production in 1974, total world food and agricultural production appears likely to have increased slightly (Table 2). The data available in mid-October, which are still incomplete and highly tentative, indicate an increase of no more than 1%. This increase has resulted mainly from a sharp expansion of livestock production, especially in western Europe, and thus has not much benefited the food supplies of the countries where food shortages are most critical.

In the developed countries as a whole, total food production in 1974 is estimated at about the same level as last year. A decline of 4 to 5% in North America and a possible slight fall in eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. were roughly balanced by increases in western Europe and Oceania. In the developing countries, for which the data are even more tentative, there appears to have been a slight rise in food production in 1974, but it was almost certainly less than the growth of population. In Latin America the increase of 3 to 4% would, if confirmed, be the largest since 1969. There were large increases in Africa and the Near East, the two regions where food production had declined in 1973. In the Near East this recovery probably took production above the very high record level of 1972, but in Africa production in 1974 is only 3 or 4% more than in 1970. The serious drop in food production in the Far East in 1974, tentatively estimated at 2 to 3% and thus comparable with the fall that took place in 1972, also implies a level of production only 3 to 4% above 1970. Food production in China probably increased by 1 or 2% in 1974. Per caput food production in the developing countries as a whole remains lower than in 1970, in Africa and the Far East very substantially so.

Production of main agricultural commodities in 1974

Cereals and livestock products have been the main determinants of the overall level of food and agricultural production in 1974 and are therefore discussed in more detail below. First, however, mention must be made of some other main commodities.

Although the production of total *vegetable oils and oilseeds* (in oil equivalent) is estimated to have decreased by about 2% in 1974, there were substantial movements in the production of individual products. Groundnut production rose by about 3%, with a large increase in Africa (30%) and declines in Latin America (16%) and the Far East (10%). Soybean production dropped by 9%, with a fall of 19% in the United States, the world's major producer, and an increase of 40% in Brazil. Soybean prices have therefore begun to rise again. Although fishing has been resumed in the Peruvian anchovy fishery, fishmeal production remains sharply re-

duced and prices high. Thus the general shortage not only of grains but also of other concentrates for livestock feeding continues.

World *sugar* production increased by about 2% in 1974 but fell by 2.5% in developed countries. Prices have continued to rise steeply and by September were more than twice as high as in January 1974 and more than four times as high as in January 1972. The 1974 *cocoa* output is estimated to be 5% higher than in 1973.

Among the *main non-food crops*, coffee production increased by 16%; about 500 000 tons of the 700 000-ton increase were in Brazil, where production recovered by about 50%. Cotton production rose by about 1% and probably reached a new record; a record crop is reported in the U.S.S.R. A drop of some 20% in the production of jute and kenaf could have serious consequences for the export earnings of Bangladesh and India. The production of natural rubber appears to have increased slightly to a new record level.

Cereals

Preliminary estimates of world cereal production indicate a decline of between 2 and 3% in 1974 below last year's record level (Table 3). Production fell particularly sharply in North America, Oceania, the U.S.S.R. and the Far East.

There is likely to be only a moderate decline in world *wheat* production in 1974 below last year's record levels, with a reduced but still large volume of trade in the trading year 1974/75 (1 July - 30 June) and little or no prospect for stock replenishment at the end of the season. The incentives provided by higher prices, together with favourable weather in some regions, brought larger harvests in many importing countries. However, drought, rain and early frost restricted wheat production to 48.5 million tons in the United States and to 14.3 million tons in Canada, a total about 15 million tons below the earlier expectations of the North American harvest. The U.S.S.R. wheat crop is currently estimated at around 90 million to 95 million tons, down 15 million to 20 million tons from the 1973 record crop. Outside the U.S.S.R., total wheat production in 1974 was actually higher than in 1973, with both the United States and western Europe having record crops. Total production in developing countries increased in 1974. Estimates issued by the International Wheat Council (IWC) on 28 November 1974 forecast exportable supplies for 1974/75 between 65.8 million and 69.1 million tons, as compared with estimated imports of 65 million to 66.5 milion tons and actual imports of 62.1 million tons in 1973/74. Thus the global supply and demand situation for wheat remains very delicately balanced.

Table 3. – Annual changes in world and regional cereal and livestock production 1973 to 1974 [1]

	Cereals	Livestock
	Percent	
Developed market economies [2]	— 4 to — 3	+ 3 to + 4
Western Europe	+ 4 to + 5	+ 5 to + 6
North America	— 11 to — 10	+ 1 to + 2
Oceania	— 6 to — 5	+ 3 to + 4
Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.	— 6 to — 5	+ 3 to + 4
Total developed countries	— 5 to — 4	+ 3 to + 4
Developing market economies	0 to + 1	+ 1 to + 2
Latin America	+ 9 to + 10	— 1 to 0
Far East [3]	— 6 to — 5	+ 2 to + 3
Near East [4]	+ 12 to + 13	+ 2 to + 3
Africa [5]	+ 15 to + 16	— 1 to 0
Asian centrally planned economies	0 to + 1	+ 2 to + 3
Total developing countries	0 to + 1	+ 1 to + 2
World	— 3 to — 2	+ 3 to + 4

[1] Preliminary. – [2] Including Japan, Israel and South Africa. – [3] Excluding Japan. – [4] Excluding Israel. – [5] Excluding South Africa.

Production of *coarse grains* is estimated to have increased or remained at the 1973 level in all regions except North America (the major exporter) and the Far East, where production declined substantially. United States maize production fell by 16% from the 1973 record. On the basis of present production forecasts, total exportable supplies of coarse grains will be much lower for 1974/75. More coarse grains are available for export in Argentina, Australia, South Africa and Thailand, but the increase in supplies in these and some smaller exporting countries is far from sufficient to offset the heavy fall in United States production, whose exporting supplies are currently estimated at about 21 million tons, compared with actual exports of almost 40 million tons in 1973/74. This implies that exports on the scale of 1973 can only take place if there is a further reduction in carryover stocks, which were already at minimum operating levels at the beginning of the season, and a substantial reduction in domestic feed-grain use in the United States. There are, however, many uncertainties attached to the forecast of export availabilities and import requirements for coarse grains in 1974/75. It is particularly difficult to make a reliable forecast of the likely demand for grains as animal feed in both exporting and importing countries, in view of the severe cost/price squeeze affecting the livestock industry and the slowdown in economic activity in many developed countries. Demand for coarse grains as feed may also be reduced because the poor quality of part of the wheat crop in some

areas may necessitate its use for feed. Nevertheless, as a whole, it seems highly probable that the world supply and demand situation for coarse grains will remain very tight in 1974/75.

The tight grain situation has recently caused the United States to halt certain shipments of grain to the U.S.S.R. and to Iran, and to introduce guidelines for export sales "intended to assure an adequate but not excessive flow of grain to traditional customers." The introduction of these guidelines followed closely on the United States Department of Agriculture crop estimates based on 1 October conditions, which showed that estimates of total wheat and maize production had dropped by 1 and 6% respectively from the September estimates.

It is still too early to be definite about the prospects of the *rice* crop to be harvested in the Far East at the end of the year. Some countries, including China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia, have had or are expecting good harvests. In others, however, after a late start the monsoon seems to have taken an early departure from some areas, so that the kharif crops (mainly rice) in India may not exceed 60 million tons compared to 67 million tons in 1973 and a target of 69 million tons for 1974. On present indications the world's paddy crop is likely to be about 317 million tons, some 2% below 1973. The supply and demand situation for rice in 1974/75 is thus likely to remain very difficult, with sharply depleted stocks (except in China) and a continued increase in demand.

Livestock products

Livestock producers almost everywhere weathered the first year (1972/73) of the upsurge in grain prices remarkably well, thanks to buoyant meat markets. Beef and to some extent sheep producers found themselves benefiting from a worldwide shortage, as growing demand from a more prosperous world economy outstripped available supplies. This in turn encouraged the holding back of cattle to build up herds and increase production capacity, which for a time served only to make the shortage even worse and to push prices still higher. It is true that most of the world's beef is produced off grass and is therefore relatively independent of grain market developments, but expensive beef meant that the price ceiling on livestock products based almost wholly on grains and oilseeds (namely pigs, poultry and eggs) was that much higher. The producers concerned found they could still operate profitably despite the sharp rise in the price of their biggest single input, feed grains.

In 1973/74, however, the expansion in livestock production encouraged by the high prices ran ahead of demand, the growth of which had already been reduced in many developed countries by high retail prices and consumer resistance in the face of falling real incomes. Livestock producers in developed countries are now severely affected by the cost/price squeeze and many developing, and other, countries depending on livestock exports are also facing great difficulties, while consumers have hardly benefited from these developments. The sudden change in demand has led in several countries to a sharp fall in producer prices and to various import restrictions.

The expected 2 to 3% increase in world meat production in 1974 reflects the record cattle inventories built up in 1973 and earlier in response to high meat prices, and the heavy slaughterings in western European countries (up by 10 to 20% in most of them) and the United States from mid-year onward as an immediate consequence of the drought in the Midwest and the western ranges and the resulting high prices for maize, soybeans and other feeds. Beef consumption in nearly all major beef-importing countries failed to increase, as the decline in producer prices for cattle and calves was not reflected in consumer prices. From 16 July 1974 import licences were suspended for all products covered by the EEC beef regulations (with the exception of the GATT quotas for frozen beef) until the situation in the EEC markets improved, and imports from third countries were stopped. Imports of beef into Japan were temporarily suspended. In the United States the weakening of demand from feedlots for replacement cattle is keeping feeder cattle prices low. Pigmeat and poultry prices have come under strong pressure in recent months in western Europe and North America, owing to difficulties in finding outlets for increased production. Sharp rises in costs and uncertainties about the future of the market in view of consumer resistance to high prices will, in the coming months, almost certainly discourage further production expansion in not only beef but in the production of other meat as well. Stagnant demand and the building up of stocks of livestock on the hoof, in addition to the substantial stocks of meat in cold storage, may prevent any improvement in livestock prices before late 1975.

Outlook

Current stocks are so depleted that grain supplies for 1975/76 will be entirely dependent on the outcome of the 1975 harvests. Many governments are encouraging an all-out expansion of production, but the response of farmers may again be limited by high production costs and shortages of fertilizers and other inputs. Individual farmers in many regions have also been increasingly affected by inflation and

by the cost/price squeeze in the livestock sector. There has been no easing in the fertilizer shortage, but prices may be reaching a peak as demand is discouraged by their present very high level. Some important pesticides will also be in short supply during 1975. The weather, of course, is an unknown factor. On the demand side, world demand for grains as food is likely to continue to increase, while the short-term outlook for animal feedstuffs is very doubtful in view of the uncertain state of the livestock industry.

World production of cereals in 1974/75 will probably be below requirements for the third successive year. There are virtually no reserves left in exporting countries and, despite the all-out efforts to expand production in 1974, stocks cannot be replenished until 1976 at the earliest. There is no assurance that the developing countries will be able to finance their increased food import bills. Food aid has already fallen sharply, and unless aid budgets are increased to offset higher costs, its volume will shrink even further. The world food situation will remain precarious until a much higher and sustained rate of increase in food production is attained in the developing countries and cereal stocks are rebuilt to safer levels.

Broad policy implications

In this global situation the position of countries will naturally vary. Those most seriously affected include the densely populated countries of the Far East, where the rice crop has been reduced by adverse weather. They will require a much larger volume of food imports than in the last three to four years, but are not likely to have the means to pay for them. This group of countries needs 8 million to 12 million tons of cereals in 1974/75 in addition to imports already contracted for and quantities committed as food aid. This is the context in which the Director-General of FAO has stressed the need for the careful management of exportable supplies of cereals in order to ensure that essential demands are met and has called for special measures to assist this group of countries to pay for these imports. However there is also need for a continuing review of the cereals situation and for periodic consultations among the main exporting and importing countries. Should such a procedure be agreed upon, even on an informal basis, it will have to be based on further extension of the food information system and a corresponding improvement in reporting.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA*

The purpose of this paper is to carry forward in an African context the examination of agricultural credit institutions and their performance initiated in the December 1973 issue of this Bulletin.[1] It considers the justification for establishing specialized institutions to meet the credit needs of agriculture, the stage reached in their establishment in various African countries, and the practical constraints on their performance.

Need for a specialized agricultural credit institution

Since it is central to the purpose of this paper, the argument for such an institution will be repeated. It is that through specialization of function, standardization of procedures, and ability to balance out varying commitments by area and time, it can offer a better service to farmers who are in a position to use credit productively than can a private moneylender or a commercial or general development bank. Such a credit institution should be able to accept a somewhat lower interest payment; it should be able to leave the farmer free to negotiate the prices at which he buys inputs or sells his output. Whether a nationwide agricultural credit institution can actually achieve this depends on the quality of its management and staff and the conditions under which it must operate.

A further function of such institutions is to provide a channel for external financing. This is often subject to the condition that there be a competent domestic institution which can be designated as responsible for second-stage lending.

It appears of crucial importance in Africa that institutional credit be integrated with other supporting services — instruction in the purpose of credit and demonstration on the ground of how to use it to advantage, and organized supply of inputs and marketing of farm output. Basic to agricultural development are knowledge by farmers of ways of raising production and confidence that there will be a profitable market for their additional output when it is ready for sale. With these two conditions met, lack of access to capital is often the obstacle to expansion.

The view has occasionally been expressed that too much importance has been attached to credit, that if a production activity is profitable, means will always be found to carry it out. This may hold good to a certain extent for well-established, commercially-oriented enterprises and for the richer farmers However, lack of credit may deny to the mass of small farmers the means — improved seeds, insecticides, fertilizer, wage labour for clearing, cultivation, planting and weeding — to expand their output beyond what can be achieved with their own hands. This is not to say that credit should be regarded as a means of introducing innovations in agriculture. Experience shows that credit can seldom be used efficiently to introduce more productive methods. This is a task for extension. The role of credit is to extend and facilitate the use of better technolo gies, once farmers have been convinced of their value.

There can be no doubt as to the increases in output that can result from the ready availability of credit in conjunction with the appropriate supporting services. Thus, an evaluation of the Agricultural Finance Corporation programme for Vihiga maize growers in Kenya showed that farmers taking credit to buy hybrid maize seed and fertilizer obtained yields of 50 bags per hectare, whereas the average yield for the area was 15 bags. The harvest of 15 tons of rice per hectare achieved at Mbeya by application of machinery services, seed and fertilizer would not be feasible without credit. The credit element in the CADU project has enabled farmers in Ethiopia to apply inputs and so raise yields and income. To apply fertilizer there a farmer had to lay out 15% of his annual income (at 1972 prices), an amount that he would be unlikely to have available in cash, so that without credit the inputs would not have been applied. The clearing of forest land and its planting to sugarcane has certainly proceeded faster in Ghana because of medium-term credit provided by the Agricultural Development Bank. An FAO project in Zambia has shown what increases in vegetable yields result with supervised credit. For small holdings in Dahomey and elsewhere, farmers are obtaining work animals on credit and so increasing greatly their cultivation power.

It is also true however that credit can easily be wasted if it is provided in isolation from other agricultural support services. There have been a number of occasions where African governments have initiated ambitious institutional credit programmes

---

* Prepared by J.C. Abbott from the report of a seminar on agricultural credit for small farmers in Africa south of the Sahara held at Accra, 3-14 December 1973, *Agricultural credit in Africa*. The seminar was financed under the FAO/Finland Cooperative Programme and was attended by representatives of the central banks and agricultural credit organizations of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, and Zambia. This paper also takes into account the discussion of an earlier version which took place at the Fifth FAO Regional Conference for Africa (Mauritius, 1-17 August 1974).

[1] *Agricultural Credit: Institutions and Performance*, with particular reference to the Near East.

TABLE 1. – INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Country	Agricultural banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development or special funds	Credit and multipurpose cooperative societies
Botswana	National Development Bank lends directly to individual farmers	Cooperative Development Trust operates as a cooperative bank extending all types of loans to cooperatives for onlending	Commercial banks lend to farmers with adequate security	—	—	Marketing cooperative societies grant loans against security
Burundi	National Development Bank makes medium- and long-term loans to large farms	—	Three commercial banks, one savings bank; little lending to agriculture	—	Traders' Association of Burundi provides credit to coffee growers	Eight coffee-marketing cooperatives
Cameroon	Cameroon Development Bank began lending to agriculture in 1973	—	Seven commercial banks; little lending to agriculture	Four commercial companies make short-term loans in kind to producers of coffee, cocoa, cotton and rice Prices of these products stabilized by reserve funds	National rural development funds (FONADER) makes short-term loans in kind to small producers; long- and medium-term loans also made; loans go to individuals, groups and cooperatives	506 coffee-marketing cooperatives with 103 000 members; 5 regional associations; 13 credit and savings cooperatives
Central African Republic	National Development Bank lent short and medium term to agriculture but following losses now finances only export crop purchases	—	Three commercial banks finance cooperative purchases; production credit only to large coffee growers	National Agricultural Marketing Board; cotton company (CFDT) provides supplies on credit to producers Stabilization funds for coffee and cotton	—	Coffee producers' cooperative in Lobaje area has 5 260 members; 26 marketing cooperatives
Chad	National Development Bank (BNDT) makes short-term loans to agriculture for cotton marketing, and medium- and long-term loans to farmers through the National Rural Development Board (ONDR)	—	Commercial banks do not lend directly to agriculture but finance marketing companies and traders	Cotton-Tchad handles cotton marketing; the National Marketing Company of Chad; private marketing enterprises	The National Rural Development Board buys fertilizer and equipment from funds supplied by BNDT and distributes them to farmers; repayment deducted on sale of the product	—
Congo	Development Bank makes short-term loans to the Agricultural Marketing Board	—	Commercial banks — little lending to agriculture	National Agricultural Marketing Board lends short term to producers	—	170 marketing cooperatives with 3 300 members
Dahomey	Dahomey Development Bank lent to farmers until recently	—	Three commercial banks but not lending directly to farmers; postal savings bank	Dahomey Agricultural Marketing and Credit Co. (SOCAD) lends to small farmers	Government coffee rehabilitation funds and agricultural credit funds managed by the Development Bank provide loans to small farmers	10 agricultural cooperatives with 300 members; 11 rural equipment cooperatives with 9 000 members; 2 national associations
Ethiopia	Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank lends directly to medium and large farmers; to small farmers through comprehensive projects	—	Grant short-term credit to medium and large farmers against adequate security. Agricultural credit minor share of total lending	—	CADU, short-term credit, mainly as fertilizer and seed. Medium-term loans for agricultural equipment and cattle Government minimum package projects provide short-term credit to farmers (seeds, fertilizers, etc.)	Small farmer credit is largely channelled through cooperatives still in their infancy but important components in comprehensive projects like CADU and WADU
Gabon	National Agricultural Credit Bank provides short-, medium- and long-term loans — total in 1971: US$70 000	National Rural Credit Fund	Three commercial banks	Price stabilization funds for coffee and coffee marketing board	—	—
Gambia	—	—	Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd. finances credit needs of large-scale farmers Commercial and Development Bank lends to agriculture mainly through cooperatives	*	Ministry of Agriculture grants some amounts annually	Gambia Cooperative Union lends through member societies to farmers for farm inputs and implements

* No information available.

TABLE 1. – INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Country	Agricultural banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development or special funds	Credit and multipurpose cooperative societies
Ghana	Agricultural Development Bank lends mainly to large farmers and agro-industries. To small farmers through commodity credit schemes and co-operatives. Total loans granted to agricultural sector during period 1965/66-72: US$40 million National Investment Bank granted to agricultural sector during 1965/66-72: US$12.8 million	—	Short- and medium-term loans mainly for agro-industries and internal cocoa trade. Loans outstanding to agricultural sector in 1972: US$13.9 million	Traders, processors and distributors of farm inputs finance customers in cash or in kind	—	Group and cooperative credit schemes are main source of credit to small farmers
Guinea	National Agricultural Development Bank	—	Three commercial banks	Coffee and Oilseeds Board	—	—
Ivory Coast	National Agricultural Development Bank with 12 regional branches makes short-, medium- and long-term loans to agriculture including subsistence loans. Total loans in 1973: US$6 million	—	Four commercial banks finance agricultural product marketing and larger companies and farmers	Coffee and cocoa stabilization funds	—	163 cooperatives mainly for agricultural marketing; banana and fruit cooperative plants; the national cooperative promotion centre helps them obtain funds for marketing
Kenya	Agricultural Finance Corporation grants mainly medium- and long-term loans to small and large farmers, cooperatives, etc.	Cooperative Bank of Kenya lends to unions/societies for relending to small farmers, mainly short-term	Four out of nine banks grant all types of loans to agriculture mainly to large farmers; loans to small farmers through cooperatives	Kenya Tea Development Authority gives fertilizers on credit to tea growers Pyrethrum Board of Kenya grants short-term credit to farmers and medium-term to cooperative societies. Kenya Farmers Association gives supplies on credit to all types of farmers	Land Transfer and Settlement Scheme finances African purchases of former European farms Farm Input Supply Scheme finances stockists and cooperative unions Vihiga Maize Credit Scheme provides loans in kind for maize growing FAO pilot schemes for fertilizer distribution include credit	Cooperative Production Credit Scheme operated by multipurpose unions through primary societies extends short-term credit to small farmers. Since 1969 lent US$2 million to 40 000 farmers
Lesotho	Lesotho Bank (National Development Bank) was established in 1973, accepts savings. Agricultural lending mainly to agro-industries	—	—	Cooperative Lesotho, government-sponsored multipurpose cooperatives union also acts as marketing channel for member societies	Agricultural Development Fund extends seasonal credit to individual farmers and to some 250 unregistered farmers' associations Leribe Pilot Agricultural Scheme Credit Revolving Fund provides short- and medium-term credit in kind Senqu River Project Credit Revolving Fund extends crop credit to associations of farmers	Cooperative Lesotho provides credit in kind to a selected number of thrift and credit cooperative societies which operate savings accounts with union, for onlending Credit unions finance tractors
Liberia	The Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment; one third of loans go to agriculture	—	Mainly short-term loans to large farmers with adequate security	—	Ministry of Agriculture, Division of Cooperatives and Marketing, provides mainly short-term credit for farm inputs	Recently established multipurpose cooperative societies collect savings from members and use for loans
Madagascar	National Development Bank makes short-, medium- and long-term loans to agriculture including small farms; in 1972 lent US$42 million to 44 500 farmers	—	Four commercial banks	Price stabilization funds for coffee, cotton, pepper, vanilla	—	206 agricultural marketing cooperatives with 40 000 members; 210 agricultural savings societies with 2 000 members; national federation of cooperatives

TABLE 1. – INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Country	Agricultural banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development or special funds	Credit and multipurpose cooperative societies
Malawi	Under consideration	—	Lend to fairly large farms with adequate security	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation provides farmers with seeds, fertilizers, etc., on credit, but mainly finances crop marketing	Five agricultural development projects are the main source of credit for farmers	*
Mali	Mali Development Bank formerly lent to agriculture	—	Two commercial banks	Agricultural Product Marketing Board; price stabilization fund; national import and export board	Agricultural and Rural Development Equipment Company (SCAER) provides credit in cash and kind to farmers in development zones and through cooperatives. US $0.6 million in 1973; operates with Ministry of Agriculture support	34 livestock cooperatives with 8 000 members; 6 horticultural cooperatives with 100 members
Mauritania	Mauritania Development Bank provides credit to farmers — total lending to agricultural sector since 1970: US$200 000 (3.5% of total lending)	—	Two commercial banks finance commercial stocks and marketing of agricultural products; post office savings bank	Ministry of Rural Development lends to Union of Adrar Cooperatives for the marketing of groundnuts and dates	24 multipurpose agricultural cooperatives with 2 350 members; one marketing cooperative with 70 members; the Union of Adrar cooperatives with 370 members	—
Mauritius	Development Bank extends medium- and long-term credit to agricultural and industrial firms at lower rate of interest than commercial banks	Mauritius Cooperative Central Bank is granting all kinds of loans (up to 10 years) to cooperative credit societies and also directly to non-members	Seven commercial banks are main source of credit to all types of farmers; require securities	Authorized buyers for marketing agencies lend to the farmers funds obtained from commercial banks	Government guarantee is given to vegetable and other food crop loans	Cooperative credit societies borrow from MCCB for onlending to members — short- and medium-term
Niger	Niger Development Bank; National Agricultural Credit Bank makes short-, medium- and long-term loans to farmers in close liaison with the Niger Union of Credit and Cooperatives	Village societies and cooperatives distribute to members credit received through Niger Union of Credit and Cooperatives	Four commercial banks	The French Textile Company (CFDT) and the Groundnut Company obtain credit and distribute it for the production and marketing of these products; price stabilization funds for agricultural products	—	2 100 village societies are grouped into 64 multipurpose agricultural cooperatives with 44 000 members; the Niger Union of Credit and Cooperatives
Nigeria	Nigeria Agricultural Bank will provide credit directly and through state institutions	Cooperative banks of Nigeria lend mainly to big farmers-cum-businessmen with adequate security	Lend to large farming enterprises	Traders and primary processors provide credit to farmers	State agricultural credit institutions lend to farmers and through Cooperative unions and societies	Multipurpose cooperative societies give credit to their members
Rwanda	Development Bank makes short- and medium-term loans to agriculture	—	Commercial banks lend to agriculture — interest charged: 7-9%	The Industrial Crops Board (OCIR) provides seasonal credit in kind and medium-term equipment credit for coffee growers	—	Three marketing cooperatives with 14 000 members; three agricultural cooperatives with 900 members
Senegal	National Development Bank makes short-term loans to cooperatives and medium-term loans for groundnut production through the National Board for Cooperatives and Development Assistance (ONCAD)	—	Four commercial banks — not very interested in agriculture	National Agricultural Marketing Board (OCAS); SONATEX undertakes the marketing of cotton; price stabilization funds for groundnuts and cereals	Mutual Development funds and Public Treasury funds guarantee loans	—
Sierra Leone	National Development Bank; one quarter of loans to agriculture	National Cooperative Development Bank lends to marketing cooperatives and credit societies for onlending	Commercial banks lend mainly to marketing customers	—	IDA agricultural development project provides credit to small holders for labour, fertilizer etc., for land development and planting Agricultural development authority may be set up to take care of all special development funds and projects	Cooperative marketing and thrift and credit societies make credit available to their members

* No information available.

TABLE 1. – INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (*concluded*)

Country	Agricultural banks	Cooperative banks	Commercial banks	Marketing, processing and input supply agencies	Government development or special funds	Credit and multipurpose cooperative societies
Swaziland	Swaziland Development and Savings Bank grants seasonal credit for farm inputs	—	Commercial banks lend only to farmers with title deed to their lands	Maize, cotton and tobacco marketing organizations extend seasonal credit to all types of farmers	Land transfer and settlement scheme provides credit for purchase of former European owned land. Cotton Package Scheme government guarantees 50% of total losses to credit institutions	Cooperative societies being established
Tanzania	Tanzania Rural Development Bank extends short-, medium- and long-term credit to cooperative unions and societies, to ujamaa villages and crop authorities for onlending. Tanzania Investment Bank lends to large-scale corporate agriculture, ranching, forestry and fishing	—	National Bank of Commerce extends short-term credit to large farmers, cooperative unions and marketing boards	Cotton authority lends to cooperatives for storage, construction etc. Reserve funds used to subsidize the price of farm inputs	—	Most credit to small farmers is channelled through cooperative unions, societies and ujamaa villages
Togo	Development Bank; National Agricultural Credit Bank (CNCA) provides short-term credit through pre-cooperatives and cooperatives and to individuals grouped under regional development corporations (SORAD); also advances credit to licensed buying agents	—	Four commercial banks not engaging in agricultural credit	Agricultural Marketing Board — finances the Agricultural Credit Bank	Regional development corporations (SORAD) distribute credit provided by the CNCA; national company for oil palm development; national coffee and coconut rehabilitation company provides supervised credit to producers	8 coffee and cocoa marketing cooperatives, 5 coffee marketing cooperatives in Akposso; 2 cooperative unions
Uganda	Uganda Development Bank, recently established with the aim of taking over various official projects, provides medium- and long-term credit for agriculture	Cooperative Development Bank acts as banker to the cooperative movement mainly for marketing; accepts savings from cooperatives and individuals	Uganda Commercial Bank handles short-term credit. Acts as an agent for Cooperative Development Bank in areas where it has no branches. Other commercial banks — some finance large farmers	—	Small-holder tobacco project lends for tobacco production in certain districts. The Uganda Tea Growers Corporation lends for tea planting	750 marketing cooperatives channel CDB credit to farmers — also lend some of own funds
Upper Volta	National Development Bank makes short-term loans to agriculture and marketing; in 1970 US $1.8 million - 22.7% of total lending; in 1971 agricultural share 46.5%	—	Two commercial banks — little lending to agriculture	Agricultural Marketing Board handles coffee and cotton; price stabilization funds	Regional Development Organizations (ORD) lend to farmers	—
Zaire	Development Financing Co. (SOFIDE) provides only limited credit for agriculture	—	Eight commercial banks lend to companies and traders for purchase and storage of agricultural products and for seasonal loans to larger producers	National Coffee Board, National Textile Board, National Livestock Development Board all provide credit to farmers from funds originating from margins on exports and from commercial banks under guarantee of the Finance Department	Agricultural Credit Central (ACA) operates a supervised credit programme for small farmers with USAID funds and in collaboration with the Bank of Zaire	86 multipurpose agricultural cooperatives, CafeCongo, Cogeres, Covenco, are semicooperative unions which market coffee, cotton, palm oil and rubber
Zambia	Agricultural Finance Co. makes short-, medium- and long-term loans to farmers; Cattle Financing Co. finances beef raising	—	Lend mainly to large farmers with security	National Agricultural Marketing Board and three regional cooperative unions finance inputs through AFC	Government guarantees Tobacco Board loans	Credit and savings cooperatives lend short-term for inputs

without assuring that the essential prerequisites were met. The result has been low repayment. One credit programme that was inflated to more than 100 000 accounts has had to be scaled down to a current coverage of 14 000 farmers.

Lack of assurance that the necessary supporting services will in fact be available lies behind decisions by some African governments to proceed first with package programmes on an area basis, as in Sierra Leone, for example.

Agricultural credit institutions in Africa

The kinds of credit institutions established in African countries so far and some indication of their service to agriculture are set out in Table 1.

In a number of countries special development or investment banks have been set up to serve agriculture along with industrial and other development. Examples are Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Lesotho, Rwanda, Senegal, and Upper Volta. These banks are equipped to finance large-scale investments, generally on the fairly long term, to set up new agricultural production, marketing and processing enterprises. By their nature they are not equipped to deal with large numbers of small farmers.

Commercial banks are ready to lend to agriculture where the returns appear sufficient in relation to the risks and management cost incurred. In Zambia half the total lending to agriculture comes from commercial banks. Over 40% of the total lending of the Tanzanian National Bank of Commerce goes to agriculture. In Kenya some 10 000 farmers enjoy the credit services of the commercial banks, roughly 10% of whose total loan portfolio is for agricultural purposes. However, the larger part of commercial bank financing is typically for the marketing of export crops. Commercial bank commitment to the servicing of small farmers' production requirements is relatively rare, precisely because of the risks and the costs.

African countries with specialized agricultural banks or similar financing corporations include Chad, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia. Generally they focus on long- and medium-term loans to the larger farmers, marketing enterprises and agro-industries. A few, such as the Agricultural Finance Company of Zambia, the Tanzania Rural Development Bank, and the Agricultural Development Banks of Ghana and Ivory Coast, through groups and cooperatives, have been able to reach substantial numbers of small-scale farmers.

The establishment of new specialized agricultural banks is under consideration in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Liberia, Upper Volta, and Zaire.

A cooperative credit system has been built up in Kenya, under which funds from a cooperative bank are channelled to farmers through district union and local societies. In Senegal and Uganda cooperatives provide a national agricultural production credit coverage, using funds supplied by banks. Marketing, input supply and credit societies are also operating farmer lending services in some 10 further countries. Credit unions, originally urban-oriented, are also becoming interested in agricultural lending.[2] Most of the credit provided through cooperative structures is seasonal, but medium-term loans may also be part of cooperative banks' lending plans, as in Kenya and Mauritius.

There is a further set of countries where credit is supplied to small farmers through a special project or authority serving only a limited part of the country. Most of them have been set up in conjunction with an IDA-type loan and are intended as models to develop methods and train staff for eventual application over larger areas. Some notable examples are the Lilongwe project in Malawi, the IDA project in eastern and southern Sierra Leone, the Leribe project in Lesotho, and CADU in Ethiopia. Many of the FAO fertilizer development projects also feature a credit element centred around a revolving fund intended eventually to be incorporated in a national institution.

Another approach is the channelling of credit for the production of a particular crop through commercial enterprises or public bodies which market and process it. This system has been in operation for cotton over a number of years in many of the French-speaking countries: it works very well for tea in Kenya, for fruit in Ivory Coast and for tobacco in a number of countries. The Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation supplies fertilizer and other materials to farmers on credit in Malawi. This approach is well suited to the needs of farmers growing crops for sale in distant markets (through centralized packing and transport systems) or for processing in a few specialized plants. It also solves the problem of ensuring loan repayment, since deductions can be made before the proceeds of sales are transmitted to the farmer. But it leaves aside the much larger number of farmers who grow food for domestic consumption, an agricultural sector becoming increasingly important as population increases and more people move into urban areas.

EXTENT OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT COVERAGE

Some broad indications of the proportion of farmers served and the relation of funds available

[2] At the 3rd International Conference on Cooperative Thrift and Credit (London, June 1974), it was contended on the basis of experience in Cameroon and Lesotho that they would find it difficult to handle agricultural lending without professional assistance in loan supervision.

for lending to the value of agricultural output are shown in Table 2. The figures are derived from information contributed by participants at the Africa Seminar on Agricultural Credit for Small Farmers held at Accra, from the UN *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1971/73*, and from estimates for total numbers of farmers, often based on the number of people living in rural areas. It may be questioned how many of these farmers could make productive use of credit. In Swaziland, for example, the total number of "farmers" recognized by the extension service is 5 000. The balance of the estimated total of 40 000 is assumed to be predominantly subsistence and part-time farmers. Taking note of the above, it still appears from Tables 1 and 2 that only a few African countries have established as yet a credit system for agriculture that can make any claim to serve their development needs, particularly those of the smaller farmers. There are some countries where a beginning has still to be made. There are many others where credit institutions serve only the larger farmers, or those who produce cash crops for processing. The whole area of livestock production is left aside from institutional credit in most of Africa, though it is a major resource of many countries.

Livestock enterprises likely to use credit to advantage and repay it systematically include those finishing animals on feedlots; mixed farms and plantations; milk producers around the cities; commercial pig, poultry and egg-producing units; and marketing, processing and exporting establishments. It is up to the credit institutions to make specific adaptations to the needs of such borrowers. Traditional livestock raisers offer fewer opportunities for economic use of credit and raise more problems in management. Projects to bridge the gap between them and the commercial sector merit special attention both on social grounds and for the sound economic reason of ensuring a continuing supply of immature stock for finishing.

Quality of service

Major criteria for effectiveness as a practical financing agency and the ability to mobilize enough funds to meet borrowers' needs, the ability to maintain lending units within easy reach of all the farmers who could benefit from their services, and the ability to provide loans promptly with a minimum of bureaucratic formality.

In general state-sponsored agricultural development banks and financing corporations are best placed to raise funds from public, domestic and international sources. They often lack, however, the branch network and field staff needed to service the large mass of farmers. Thus, the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank has branches in most districts but still serves only 3 000 farmers. The cost of a credit supervisor together with a vehicle to enable him to visit farmers in all weathers is there estimated at US$10 000 per year. Assuming three visits per year he could handle 150 farmers. With such initial costs, credit to small farmers could be provided only where cooperatives or a marketing enterprise take over the supervisory responsibility.

In Ghana, the Agricultural Development Bank has 15 branch offices and 12 farm credit service offices. To serve the 800 000 farmers in the country, each branch would have to handle 50 000. Setting up the necessary structure involves heavy overhead costs.

These banks can also fall into rather bureaucratic procedures. The real cost of borrowing for a farmer is not the interest rate alone, but also other cash costs, such as for travel and documents, service charges and bribes, together with non-cash costs such as travel time taken up in presenting a loan application, production losses resulting from delays in receiving loans, etc. How such institutions can allocate their loans to the best overall advantage of the farmers, yet still keep the procedure simple, is an issue calling for continuing attention.

TABLE 2. – PROPORTION OF FARMERS RECEIVING INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT AND RELATION BETWEEN CREDIT SUPPLY AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Country	Total number of farmers	Farmers receiving institutional credit		Total institutional lending to agriculture	Total agricultural output	Credit/output relation
			Percent	..... *Million U.S.$*		*Percent*
Ethiopia	4 000 000	50 000	1	18	1 120	2
Ghana	800 000	25 000	3	45	910	5
Ivory Coast	500 000	75 000	15	6	373	2
Kenya	1 200 000	200 000	17	131	474	27
Madagascar	700 000	44 000	6	29	372	8
Malawi	400 000	33 000	8	1.1	167	0.7
Swaziland	40 000	3 000	7	5	33	15
Tanzania	1 500 000	70 000	4	96	430	22
Upper Volta	500 000	32 000	6	1.8	138	1
Zambia	450 000	15 000	3	20	116	17

A network of cooperatives fanning out from a central cooperative bank provides a means of reaching large numbers of farmers at lower costs; it also shifts responsibility for assessing credit-worthiness and assuring repayment onto committees with which the farmers themselves can identify. Cooperative credit systems can be established by local initiative, but in practice they need considerable government assistance. Without some outside source of funds their lending capacity is likely to remain small. The Cooperative Bank of Kenya had loans and advances outstanding in June 1972 of US$2 million to 40 000 farmers against Kenya's Agricultural Finance Corporation's total of US$20 million lent to 17 000 farmers. Cooperatives can be, and are, organized by public authorities, with the intention that members will become increasingly involved in their management. For cooperative movements to become soundly established, however, governments must have a genuine desire to see changes in rural areas, cooperatives being given a major role in input supply and marketing, and training and administration costs being subsidized heavily by governments in the early years. Collaboration between a centrally organized agricultural development bank and a cooperative network providing a link with the village may be the most effective way of reaching large numbers of small farmers.

It is also to be considered whether one of the best safeguards of service to the farmer will be the maintenance of competing channels of credit. People concerned with improving distribution of fertilizers, pesticides and similar inputs see great advantages in linking credit with sales. They believe that more fertilizer credit is one of the elements in this competition. Competing firms are likely to concentrate on areas where infrastructure is good and where the farmer-customers operate on a large scale. Where private suppliers have a local monopoly and supplies are limited, exploitation of farmers can occur. However, competition is beneficial in keeping prices low and services high. On balance, the timely supply of suitable inputs at a reasonable price counts most.

Funds for lending to agriculture

An obvious limitation on the financing service that can be provided by a credit institution is the amount of money at its disposal. Most of the public institutions depend greatly on the capital made available by their own government. While the sums allocated from public funds in some countries may seem substantial to the governments concerned, they are still small in relation to the scale of the task. From this money must come the initial investment in setting up central and branch offices, continuing salary and other operating costs, and the bulk of the funds for lending. Only very few African governments have large sources of revenue from outside agriculture to tap for agricultural financing: Gabon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia. Some others (e.g. Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo) can siphon off earnings on agricultural exports when international prices are high, but they risk discouraging the farmers growing these crops from increasing their production.

For many other countries now interested in establishing credit institutions for small farmers, such as the Central African Republic and Upper Volta, it is difficult to see from where the necessary capital can come except for outside aid and IDA-type loans.

In view of the general need to build up funds for lending, it is surprising that this need is not more reflected in interest rate policies. In various countries the rates charged on loans are insufficient to cover the cost of obtaining funds and administering the loans. 6% per annum is common in countries where the opportunity cost of the capital is very much higher. In one of the poorest African countries, equipment and supply loans are made at 4% and production credit is available at 5.5%.

Governments often set low maximum rates of interest in order, they believe, to help the smaller farmers. In practice they achieve the reverse. A low rate of interest on all loans to agriculture is of most help to the large farmers, because they receive the larger loans. The smaller farmers are handicapped because the credit institution lacks the income to support the more extensive branch network and supervisory staff, and also the higher risk, involved in lending to small farmers. Low-cost credit is also wasteful because farmers are under little pressure to be selective in their use of credit, and premature reliance on capital-intensive methods may be one undesirable result. Meanwhile the credit institution will rapidly lend out all its capital with reduced prospects of replenishment. This has happened in several African countries.

It has been demonstrated that farmers are willing to pay much higher interest rates than those applied under many official programmes, in return for prompt service and convenient conditions of repayment. It was agreed at the Mauritius Conference that for short-term lending it is more important to the small farmer to be able to obtain loans quickly, without elaborate forms and procedures and with convenient conditions for repayment, than to have a very low interest rate. Other costs of production — labour, fertilizers, etc. — were generally more significant.

If a government is able to subsidize agriculture, then supporting the expansion of branch bank and cooperative networks, and providing services to marginal farmers that would enable them to become viable borrowing units, is a much more positive use of subsidy funds than making up deficits incurred by agricultural banks due to excessively low interest charges.

If there is a rational interest rate policy, it is also possible to mobilize for lending to farmers substantial savings from domestic sources. At one time agricultural lending institutions took no account of the domestic savings potential. Now lending and savings functions are being combined in the same institution, as in the Agricultural Development Bank of Ghana, the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank, and the Lesotho Bank which has US$2.3 million of capital derived from 25 000 individual depositors.

The maintenance of deposit counters within easy reach of markets and other places where farmers congregate is essential. More can also be done in developing links with independent savings organizations, such as credit unions and post office savings systems. Outstanding in attracting rural savings has been the cooperative system in Kenya, which by the end of 1973 had accumulated £3.3 million from 85 000 individual depositors through the device of paying the proceeds of members' produce sales into their accounts with their local cooperatives. These savings are enough to meet members' demands for seasonal loans and also provide some medium-term credit.

Management and staffing

However sound conceptually a credit programme may be, its appreciation by the farmer will depend on the service he receives from the staff with whom he must deal. The educational and social gap between farmer and bank officer may often be quite wide. For many small farmers in African countries, loan application forms setting out conditions and terms of repayment in a language they rarely use are a major deterrent. Ways of breaking down these barriers are being developed and can be adapted to varying requirements.

More specialized training to orient agricultural bank staff, extension agents and cooperative leaders and managers to credit management for small farmers is needed in most African countries. The shortage of qualified personnel could be eased by including appropriate instruction in existing agricultural training programmes, by organizing national workshops and training centres, and by establishing specialized in-service training facilities adapted to the needs of the institution concerned. This was recommended by the Accra seminar.

Some of the inadequacies in the performance of agricultural credit institutions can be traced to factors over which neither the management nor the farmers have sufficient control. Urban interests and big farmers often try to dominate credit agencies in order to serve their personal ends. Perhaps most important, there is a tendency for politicians to interfere in the day-to-day work of credit institutions to promote personal career objectives. Managers are pressed to give loans in politicians' constituencies at the cost of other regions; they are also influenced to relax efforts to recover overdue loans. The adoption of objective loan allocation procedures backed up by government, farmers' organizations, and other responsible bodies is needed to reduce such constraints.

Not only is an established, well-managed institutional credit system with an adequate trained staff essential to get capital into farmers' hands: it can also be a key factor in mobilizing funds from domestic and external sources.

Conclusions

It will be seen from the foregoing discussion that agricultural credit institutions have yet not made their full impact on agricultural development in Africa for the following reasons:

1. agricultural credit has often been provided in isolation from other agricultural support services;
2. in some countries an appropriate credit agency is lacking, and in others the existing institutions are operationally weak;
3. the services offered by these institutions, particularly to small farmers, are uneven or inadequate;
4. there is a shortage of trained personnel and qualified management;
5. credit institutions are vulnerable to political interference.

Because of these weaknesses the institutions have also been unable to mobilize enough finance from domestic and external sources.

The need for evolving national long-term strategies for development of agricultural credit is therefore all the more important. The formulation of such a policy must foresee participation by those concerned both in the use and in the supply of credit, i.e. agricultural services and ministries on the one hand, and agricultural or cooperative banks and central banks on the other. Governments will need to devise ways of building such collaboration into their national structures.

This, together with the establishment of adequate credit organizations and their integration with essential supporting services; interest rate policies; the extent to which loans should be made to farmers for social purposes; the relative roles of cash and kind in small-farmer loans; and the consideration of proposals for external financing and related assistance are issues on which the African governments hope that the 1975 World Agricultural Credit Conference will focus.

Special feature

RECENT MILK PRICE POLICIES IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES *

Summary

The main factors which gave rise to changes in national dairy policies in 1973 and 1974 were increased rates of inflation, particularly sharp rises in feedstuff prices, and a further shift in consumers' preference from butterfat to protein-rich milk products. While existing measures to prevent accumulation of excessive stocks of dairy products were continued in western Europe, new policy action in developed countries was generally concentrated on steps to restore the profitability of dairy farming. Often, governments in high-income countries mitigated the effects of higher producer prices on consumers by granting additional subsidies. With milk production already affected by the adverse feed situation, encouragement of domestic consumption resulted in a further reduction of high-income countries' net export supplies. In 1974, world prices of protein-rich milk products reached new peak levels, making it increasingly difficult for a number of deficit countries in the developing regions to meet their growing requirements, all the more so as food aid shipments also decreased. In many high-income countries, recent dairy policies have indirectly increased the difficulty of adjusting consumer prices to cost levels, and there now seems to be danger of an over-reaction to the high prices. An expansion of export supplies in Europe and Australasia may coincide with a declining demand in the United States and some other importers, resulting in a recurrence of surpluses on the international market.

* This note is based on FAO document CCP 74/28, presented to the forty-ninth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems.

Milk producer prices

Among the developed countries, action to encourage milk production was most noteworthy in the United States, which in 1973/74 changed its position as a major exporter to that of a net importer of dairy products. After a rise of 14% in 1973/74, the United States government raised the support price for manufacturing milk in 1974/75 by another 17%. A similar increase was made in Canada. However, unlike what happened in the U.S.A., the rise in the price to Canadian milk producers in 1974/75 has not been fully reflected in domestic market prices, as the Government has also raised its direct subsidies on manufacturing milk. While New Zealand dairy farmers have benefited from the increase in world market prices, Australia is virtually the only developed country where a policy of adjusting milk production to remunerative outlets has been reflected in declining prices to milk producers in recent years. In the centrally planned and developing countries, policies continue to aim at rapid expansion of milk and meat production, and prices to milk producers have been raised significantly in recent years.

The picture in western Europe, however, has been more complex. With supplies persistently in excess of commercial demand, many schemes aiming at curbing milk production or stimulating domestic consumption had been pursued. But governments have adjusted producer prices to the sharp increases in costs, as well as to the need for raising the incomes of a vast number of small and medium farmers in this region, for whom milk sales remain the main source of income. At the same time, consumer subsidies on milk and milk products — as well as

TABLE 1. – BUTTER AND SKIM MILK POWDER INTERVENTION PRICE RATIOS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EEC

	1968/69	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
UNITED STATES						
Butter price (cents/lb)	67.3	70.8	68.8	68.8	62.0	62.0
Skim milk powder price (cents/lb)	23.1	27.2	31.7	31.7	41.4	56.6
Price ratio (butter = 100)	34	38	46	46	67	90
CANADA						
Butter price (cents/lb)	63	65	68	68	71	85
Skim milk powder price (cents/lb)	20	24	26	29	38	54
Price ratio (butter = 100)	32	37	38	43	54	64
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY						
Butter price (u.a./100 kg)	50	173.50	178.00	186.00	176.00	183.58
Skim milk powder price (u.a./100 kg)	25	41.25	47.00	54.00	66.00	82.74
Price ratio (butter = 100)	24	24	26	29	38	45

NOTE: u.a. = units of account.

TABLE 2. – PRODUCER PRICES OF MILK IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1967 TO 1973

	Currency and unit	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (preliminary)	
		National currency							*U.S. $/100 kg* [1]
Argentina (Greater Buenos Aires, for liquid consumption, about 3% fat) [2]	Pesos/100 litres	14.98	18.12	21.00	22.94	31.01	45.08	70.90	13.77
Australia (all milk) [10]	A.$/100 gallons	...	...	25.13	24.90	26.95	29.77	28.87	8.74
Austria (1st quality, 3.8% fat) [3,11]	A.Sch./kg	2.37	2.37	2.44	2.44	2.59	2.70	2.84	14.61
(same but holdback deducted)	" "	2.35	2.21	2.32	2.32	2.52	2.64	2.73	14.05
Belgium (all milk, 3.3% fat) [3,11]	B.Fr./kg	4.43	4.34	4.21	4.33	4.82	5.24	5.60	14.42
Canada (all milk, 3.5% fat) [3,9] excluding subsidies on manufactured milk	Can.$/100 lb	3.76	3.84	3.95	4.05	4.42	4.76	5.45	12.02
including subsidies on manufactured milk	" " "	4.46	4.49	4.46	4.45	5.04	5.37	6.28	13.85
Denmark (all milk, 4.2% fat including subsidies) [3,4]	D.Kr./100 kg	50.43	51.77	53.86	61.28	66.29	74.57	92.47	15.34
Finland (all milk, 4% fat) [8]	F.mk./100 kg	44.25	51.78	52.47	51.31	53.94	60.17	66.85	17.00
France (all milk, 3.3% fat) [3,11]	F.F./100 kg	40.70	41.72	43.78	47.73	53.40	59.20	60.80	13.70
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (all milk, about 3.8% fat) [3,11]	DM/100 kg	38.40	38.60	39.00	38.50	41.50	44.70	45.60	17.21
India (buffalo or mixed milk: purchase price of public/cooperative sector plants during winter months)	Rs./kg	...	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.10	1.14	1.37	17.88
Italy (for liquid consumption, about 3.6% fat) [3,11]	Lire/kg	68.88	69.52	72.24	79.00	86.03	92.62	98.99	16.99
Japan (all milk, 3.4% fat) [3]	Yen/kg	...	46.3	47.6	48.3	50.9	52.5	56.7	20.81
Kenya (KCC's average pay-out) [3,8]	K.cents/kg	57.14	55.28	55.15	54.64	57.72	72.20	69.47	9.90
Netherlands (all milk 3.9% fat) [3,5,11]	Guilders/100 kg	36.94	37.47	38.07	38.80	43.05	44.50	46.20	16.47
New Zealand, (manufactured milk, 4.7% fat) [3,6]	NZ$/100 kg	3.64	3.37	3.46	3.88	5.13	5.19	5.87	8.00
Norway (all milk, about 3.9% fat) [3]	N.Kr./100 kg	...	87.96	90.49	93.98	98.25	100.87	103.11	17.79
Poland (all milk, 3.6% fat) [3]	Zl./kg	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.97	3.33	3.36	...
Sweden (all milk, 4% fat) [3]	S.Kr./100 kg	55.3	57.7	58.9	61.7	72.5	80.0	87.1	19.99
Switzerland (basic price, about 3.8% fat) [7,9]	Sw.F./100 kg	55.00	56.00	56.00	56.33	60.67	65.00	67.00	21.29
United Kingdom (all milk, about 3.8% fat) [3,5]	Pence/gallon	16.4	16.5	16.4	17.7	19.5	20.4	23.4	12.25
United States (all milk, about 3.7% fat) [3]	US$/100 lb	5.02	5.24	5.49	5.71	5.87	6.07	7.13	15.72

[1] All conversions into US$ in this table are based on 1973 averages of monthly conversion factors obtained from the International Monetary Fund. – [2] Free dairy. – [3] Ex farm. – [4] Years ending September of year shown. – [5] Years beginning April of year shown. – [6] Years beginning June of year shown. – [7] Free collection centre. – [8] Years ending June of year shown (up to 1969, years ending February of year shown). – [9] Prior to deduction of holdback. – [10] Years ending June of year shown. – [11] Including value-added tax.

on other foods — have been more frequently used as a temporary means of counteracting inflation.

In most west European countries, milk producer prices in 1974/75 have been raised more than in the previous years. The EEC target price was raised by 13% in 1974/75, as against 5.5% in 1973/74. Among the new members of the Community, the United Kingdom and Ireland increased their prices even more than the EEC target price, the rise in the United Kingdom milk price being, to a large extent, met by subsidies. Increases substantially higher than in 1973 were also made by the governments of Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Norway and Finland.

In both western Europe and North America, the higher milk producer prices have been reflected mainly in the market prices of protein-rich milk products. As can be seen from Table 1, between 1968/69 and 1974/75 the ratio between butter and skim milk powder intervention prices narrowed from 100:34 to 100:90 in the United States and from 100:24 to 100:45 in the EEC.

DAIRY/BEEF CONVERSION SCHEME

On the other hand, the EEC and Switzerland introduced schemes, or intensified existing schemes, to encourage dairy farmers to switch to specialized meat production. In the EEC, this was accompanied by a widening of the beef/milk price ratio. The ratio between cattle orientation and milk target price, 7.2:1 in 1974/75 as compared with 6.9:1 in 1973/74 and 6.6:1 in 1972/73, appears to be still too narrow to encourage a marked change-over to specialized beef farming. Moreover, the emergence of beef surpluses and the decline in effective cattle market prices this year has even counterbalanced the EEC programme of conversion from dairy to beef cows. Switzerland also launched new action to encourage

TABLE 3. – RETAIL PRICES OF LIQUID MILK IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1970 TO 1973

	Currency and unit	1970	1971	1972	1973	
		National currency				US$/litre [1]
Argentina (Greater Buenos Aires, in bottles) [2]	Pesos/litre	0.38	0.54	0.79	1.28	0.26
Australia (Victoria, whole milk)	A.$/gallon	0.76	0.82	0.84	0.91	0.28
Austria (3.6% fat, in bottles) [2]	A.Sch./litre	4.60	4.78	4.93	5.20	0.27
Denmark (3.5% fat, one-way container) [2]	D.Kr/litre	1.25	1.41	1.53	1.88	0.31
France (Paris, 3.3% fat) [2]	F.F./litre	0.95	1.06	1.15	1.21	0.27
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (3.5% fat, one-way container) [2]	DM/litre	0.69	0.81	0.85	0.90	0.34
India (New Delhi, whole buffalo milk)	Rs./litre	1.38	1.39	1.43	1.48	0.20
Italy (Milan, whole milk, one-way container) [2]	Lire/litre	150	160	178	180	0.31
Japan (whole milk, in bottles) [2]	Yen/200 ml	27.55	27.00	30.00	33.00	0.61
Kenya (homogenized, Tetrapak) [2]	K.Sh./litre	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	0.21
Netherlands (3.2% fat) [3]	Guilders/litre	0.62	0.69	0.76	0.79	0.28
New Zealand (whole milk) [3]	NZ$/litre	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10
Norway (whole milk, one-way container) [2]	N.Kr./litre	1.38	1.48	1.48	1.53	0.26
Poland (2.0% fat, loose) [2,4]	Zl./litre	2.70	2.77	2.70	2.70	...
Sweden (3.0% fat, one-way container) [2]	S.Kr./litre	1.10	1.31	1.52	1.56	0.36
Switzerland (whole milk, one-way container) [2]	Sw.F./litre	0.96	1.03	1.08	1.12	0.36
United Kingdom (whole milk, ordinary, in bottles) [3]	Pence/pint	4.72	5.25	5.33	5.50	0.24
United States (about 3.5% fat) [2]	US$/half gallon	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.65	0.34

[1] All conversions into US$ in this table are based on 1973 averages of monthly conversion factors obtained from the International Monetary Fund. – [2] In shops. – [3] Home delivery. – [4] The retail price of bottled milk with 3.2% fat was Zl.4.40 in 1973.

dairy cow slaughtering, even though previous campaigns had not prevented a rise in dairy cow numbers. Finland's policy to curb overall agricultural production, including milk output, has however been virtually suspended in 1974. In Austria, Switzerland and, outside Europe, in Canada, milk producers continue to contribute to the financing of price reduction schemes on domestic and external markets through a holdback from their milk price. In the first two countries, holdbacks were raised in 1974, reflecting a growing imbalance between domestic supplies and remunerative outlets. Suggestions made by the EEC Commission in late 1973, foreseeing similar participation of dairy farmers in the cost of surplus disposal in the European Economic Community, have not yet been endorsed by the Council of Ministers.

SUBSIDIES FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

On the consumption side, most of the special measures to stimulate domestic uses of milk and milk products in western Europe have been continued. Cheap butter is still being made available to the food industry and to special consumer groups in the EEC, and EEC Member Governments have been authorized to introduce a general subsidy on butter. Also, the EEC (and to a minor extent Switzerland and Austria) continues to encourage the use of milk and milk products in animal feeding, either by granting direct subsidies or, indirectly, by paying premiums to cattle keepers who refrain from marketing their milk.

More than with other basic foodstuffs, new consumer subsidies on milk and milk products have been introduced or existing ones increased, in western Europe and other developed countries, with a particular view to counteracting inflation. An exception was Israel, where consumer prices were adjusted somewhat to the cost of production. In Canada, however, a new subsidy has been applied to liquid milk and skim milk powder in consumer-sized packages since late 1973. With the producer price increasing, New Zealand raised the traditional subsidy on liquid milk further in order to keep the retail price unchanged. In Norway and Sweden, subsidies to the dairy industry were increased with the two-fold objective of improving farmers' income and maintaining or even reducing retail prices of major milk products. Inside the Community, Denmark abolished its 15% value-added tax on milk products in November 1973. The United Kingdom, on top of the general EEC subsidy on butter, has granted another subsidy on butter from its own budget this year and has introduced new subsidies on liquid milk and cheese in addition to the payment to producers mentioned above.

Notwithstanding the recent slowdown in the growth of, or actual decline in, milk output, total dairy subsidies have risen considerably in many developed countries in 1973 and 1974. In the EEC, expenditure of the Common Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund alone (i.e. exclusive of special schemes in individual member countries) rose to 1.5 thousand million units of account (US$1.8 thousand million) in 1973 and is expected to remain at this level in 1974 and 1975. (This is about 40% of total EEC agricultural price support expenditure.) There has also been a sizeable increase in total dairy subsidies in some other west European countries and in Canada. In these countries, directly and indirectly, an increasing proportion of total income of the dairy industries has come from state subsidies in recent years. While in New Zealand the subsidy on liquid milk consumption is still of a minor order relative to the total income of the dairy industry, the main exceptions from the general trend toward higher dairy subsidies in the developed regions have been the U.S.A. and Australia. The reduction of United States dairy subsidies in 1973/74 was chiefly the result of a declining output, whereas Australia has taken more direct steps to phase out dairy subsidies.

TABLE 4. – MEASURES TO BALANCE MILK MARKETS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN 1973 AND 1974[1]

	Measures affecting production and marketing													
	Limitation of price guarantee by:						Dairy cow slaughtering premiums		Dairy/beef conversion premiums		Levies on concentrates		Reduction of fodder acreage	
	holdback from producer price		delivery quotas											
			Individual		Global									
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Australia			[2] ×	[2] ×										
Austria	×	×												
Canada	×	×	×	×										
EEC									×	×				
Finland											×	×	×	× —
Japan					×	×								
New Zealand			[2] ×	[2] ×										
Norway											×	×		
Sweden					×	×					×	×		
Switzerland	×	× —			×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×
United States			[2] ×	[2] ×										

	Measures affecting domestic consumption for food and feed								Measures affecting trade					
	General subsidies[3]		Welfare milk		Special cheap sales action		Subsidies on milk products fed to animals		Encouragement of commercial exports				Food aid	
									Direct		Indirect[4]			
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Australia	×	× —	×						×	× —	×	× —	×	×
Austria	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×			×	×
Canada	×	× +									×	×	×	×
EEC	[7]	[7]	[5] ×	[5] ×	×	×	×	×	×	× —			×	×
Finland	×	×							×	×			×	×
Japan	×	×	×	×										
New Zealand	[6] ×	[6] ×											×	×
Norway	×	×	×	×	×				×	×				
Sweden	×	×	×	×							×	×		
Switzerland	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×
United States			×	×							×		×	

NOTE: For details and specifications, see FAO document CCP 74/28.
× + and × — means measures intensified and reduced, respectively.

[1] As of 1 July 1974. – [2] Milk for liquid consumption only. – [3] Including subsidies on production having the combined effects of improving returns to producers and of reducing consumer prices. – [4] Pooling of returns from domestic and export sales, etc. – [5] Schemes on national or regional levels. – [6] Milk for domestic liquid consumption only. – [7] In U.K. and Ireland.

Generally, there has thus been some convergence of dairy policies in developed and centrally planned countries. Recent improvements in milk producer prices in eastern Europe, too, have at best been only partially passed on to consumers, the difference being borne by state budgets.

These policies to stabilize consumer prices of certain milk products in an environment of general rapid inflation have stimulated domestic demand and contributed to the recent reduction of export supplies, although the adverse effects on milk output of drought and high feed prices have been the principal factors. After reintroduction of heavy export subsidies by several major exporters in 1972/73, culminating in the sale to the U.S.S.R. of 200 000 tons of EEC butter at a cut-rate price, subsidies in the international dairy trade were again reduced, especially for skim milk powder.

International skim milk powder prices

World prices have risen to levels well above the minimum export prices established in various multilateral agreements. Although the minimum price under the GATT arrangement on skim milk powder was raised from US$250 to $350 per ton in December 1973, effective world prices have been nearly three times this level in 1974. The minimum export price of the OECD Gentleman's Agreement on whole milk powder was increased by US$50 to $600 per ton in March 1974, whereas there has been no change in the GATT minimum export price for butterfat (US$680 per ton). Although prices in international trade have somewhat declined and stocks have grown again in recent months, the current market situation appears at first sight still to be reasonably balanced. However, this does not reflect the true supply/demand position since, as mentioned above, the subsidies on milk and milk products in human and animal consumption have stimulated total consumption in high-income countries to rise considerably above the level of likely demand at actual cost price.

While helpful in particular to those countries whose dairy industries depend on unsubsidized export earnings, the new rise in world dairy market prices has been harmful to a number of deficit countries, in the developing regions, that have not significantly benefited from the recent commodity price boom. The decrease of food aid supplies has further aggravated their position. Although the EEC and Canada have expanded their deliveries, overall food aid supplies of milk products have fallen to their lowest level since the early 1960s as a result of the discontinuation of United States dairy food aid. Total food aid shipments of milk powder and butter oil were only about 80 000 tons and 20 000 tons respectively in 1973, as against over 100 000 tons and 20 000 tons in 1972. Food aid supplies have probably declined further in 1974.

Some of the subsidization policies in high-income countries, especially the large-scale disposal of milk protein in animal feeding, conflict sharply with the growing needs of the developing countries. In western Europe, an equivalent of well over 1.5 million tons of skim milk powder annually of skim milk and skim milk powder are fed to pigs and calves at highly subsidized prices. This represents about three times the imports of milk powder into the developing countries. In the EEC, the subsidy on skim milk powder for calf feeding has accounted for over 40% of the intervention price in 1973 and 1974, at a time when exports required little or no subsidization. It is likely to become the most costly item in the EEC dairy account 1974/75.[1]

Leaving aside their effect on farm incomes, subsidization schemes in the richer countries which result in lower prices of veal, cheese or butter can hardly be justified on social grounds. It is also doubtful whether some of the recent schemes introduced with a view to counteracting inflation will really have the desired effect. It is true that subsidies on liquid milk lead to some relative lowering of the cost of living, as demand is rather inelastic, and in particular vulnerable and low-income consumers are also benefited. However, subsidization of cheese or butter, for which demand is income- and/or price-elastic, stimulates consumption and, unless there is ample supply, wholesale prices tend to increase further.

Outlook

A continuation of dairy subsidy policies in high-income countries would have serious consequences for future developments on national and international dairy markets. On the national level, they have already increased the difficulties of adjusting consumer prices to effective cost levels, although adjustment seems inevitable in the long run unless there is a general change in agricultural policies from price support to direct income-support systems. Moreover, if governments eventually decide to reduce some of the subsidies, the resulting decrease in consumption could coincide with an increase in output due to the recent improvements in producer prices. Internationally, the indirect effect of these policies was to accelerate the rise in world dairy market prices. Deficit countries are realizing that they cannot rely on continuous import supplies at reasonable prices and will therefore probably intensify their efforts to develop their own dairy industries in areas

[1] Not only does this conversion of milk powder into veal involve a substantial quantitative loss of protein (to produce 1 kg of protein in veal, over 3 kg of milk protein is required), but the biological value of veal protein is inferior to that of milk protein.

where there is economic and technical potential, and elsewhere to replace milk products with cheaper foods. In any event, apart from the objectives of improving food consumption levels and of saving foreign exchange, there is a growing awareness in the developing countries of the follow-up benefits of dairy development, such as the gains from additional employment and from diversification and intensification of agriculture. Milk production in deficit countries has become considerably more attractive with the rise in world dairy market prices.

While the desire to moderate the pace of general inflation is understandable, many high-income countries appear to have been missing an opportunity — provided by a period of high international prices — to adjust their dairy policies. By reducing subsidies on domestic consumption, countries could have increased their export supplies, or reduced their imports, without necessarily stimulating milk production. The rise in world market prices could have been moderated, and the loss of long-term outlets prevented. Instead, policies have so far often accentuated the supply shortage on international markets, and there is now a danger of an over-reaction to the high prices, with little hope of breaking the dairy cycle. Indeed, dairy herds in western and eastern Europe have shown a further expansion, and the decline in North America has slowed down, reflecting increased milk prices as well as the change in the labour situation and the difficulties on the beef market. Although the new increase in feedstuff prices is likely to moderate, if not halt, the growth of milk production in western Europe and North America during the winter of 1974/75, the medium-term outlook is for an accelerated rise in western Europe and some recovery in North America. Milk production of Australia and, especially, New Zealand should recover in 1974/75. By contrast, demand for milk products, apart from the effects of subsidization schemes, is likely to reflect the slowdown in economic growth and the change in the price relationship between meat and milk products in favour of the former. Hence, an expansion of export supplies in Europe and Australasia might well coincide with a declining import demand in the U.S.A. and, possibly, some developing countries, resulting in a recurrence of surpluses on the international market.

Cautious milk-price policies in high-income countries now seem to be advisable. As a longer term approach, measures to encourage dairy farmers to abandon commercial milk production should be intensified in countries whose output exceeds remunerative outlets, although there is a risk that efforts to resolve the dairy surplus problem could aggravate difficulties in other sectors of international agricultural trade, in particular beef.

Regarding the medium-term future, in view of the many difficulties encountered in policies to adjust milk output to commercial outlets it would also be opportune to prepare plans to channel part of possible new surpluses through food aid programmes. A recovery in dairy food-aid programmes would be helpful to the receiving countries in that food consumption levels would be improved and, to a certain degree, the development of local dairy industries could be speeded up. It could in the long run also benefit food-aid suppliers in that such assistance, as seen in the past, tends to lead to a marked increase in demand, eventually resulting in larger commercial imports.

SYMBOLS : ... Data not available ; * Unofficial figures ; — None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable ; ( ) Data excluded from totals ; F FAO estimate.

N.B. - In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

Table 1. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 1. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Commodity	World — Monde			Developed market economies — Pays développés à économies de marché			Northern America — Amérique du Nord			Western Europe — Europe occidentale			Oceania — Océanie			Produit
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques															
Cereals	1 273.05	1 372.24	1 337.01	452.27	465.54	440.00	263.72	274.40	238.91	148.08	150.23	157.90	11.82	17.96	16.86	Céréales
Wheat	347.06	376.19	370.25	122.01	133.11	137.83	56.56	63.04	62.73	56.08	55.39	61.73	7.05	12.40	11.25	Blé
Rice, paddy	293.49	321.29	316.18	20.97	22.09	23.34	3.88	4.21	5.15	1.41	1.80	1.76	0.25	0.32	0.42	Riz, paddy
Maize	303.80	311.53	297.78	179.59	179.37	161.87	144.10	146.16	122.67	25.49	28.71	27.86	0.33	0.31	0.29	Maïs
Barley	152.71	169.04	168.87	67.17	67.35	65.47	20.51	19.47	15.84	44.15	44.90	46.55	2.12	2.72	2.79	Orge
Root crops	532.89	575.96	574.89	80.23	79.96	80.78	16.00	16.33	18.14	56.06	55.76	54.83	1.05	1.06	1.00	Tubercules
Potatoes	280.71	316.09	309.85	76.77	76.59	77.37	15.43	15.76	17.53	55.98	55.68	54.74	1.04	1.05	1.00	Pommes de terre
Pulses	42.99	43.29	43.32	3.60	3.42	3.69	1.14	1.06	1.35	1.99	1.94	1.90	0.10	0.11	0.11	Légumineuses
Vegetables and melons	268.71	280.60	282.60	84.46	86.89	88.52	23.66	24.30	25.20	44.01	44.94	45.00	1.35	1.37	1.41	Légumes et melons
Fruit	227.04	249.05	248.14	89.55	104.42	100.66	20.36	24.05	23.54	55.51	66.97	63.30	2.54	2.35	2.33	Fruits
Grapes	50.64	63.88	63.42	32.91	43.34	41.45	2.39	3.89	3.89	28.23	37.39	35.41	0.84	0.61	0.68	Raisins
Citrus fruit	41.10	42.67	44.02	24.15	25.34	25.38	11.04	12.61	12.15	6.40	6.16	6.32	0.44	0.38	0.41	Agrumes
Bananas	34.30	35.00	35.66	0.68	0.79	0.80	—	—	—	0.44	0.52	0.53	0.12	0.13	0.13	Bananes
Apples [2]	19.36	21.99	20.96	13.84	16.31	14.97	3.06	3.20	3.21	8.96	11.19	9.90	0.52	0.61	0.53	Pommes [2]
Nuts	2.90	2.92	3.21	1.43	1.39	1.49	0.32	0.42	0.37	1.05	0.91	1.06	—	—	—	Noix
Vegetable oils [3]	36.15	39.33	38.86	11.08	12.72	11.21	8.58	10.04	8.47	2.09	2.34	2.27	0.12	0.09	0.09	Huiles végétales [3]
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	73.98	78.66	80.25	22.92	22.45	21.89	5.90	5.32	5.12	11.62	12.21	11.40	2.82	2.53	2.90	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)
Cocoa beans	1.48	1.39	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao
Coffee	4.57	4.12	4.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Café
Tea	1.52	1.56	1.58	0.09	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thé
Vegetable fibres	19.42	19.73	19.00	3.47	3.27	3.27	2.98	2.82	2.79	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.05	0.04	0.04	Fibres végétales
Cotton	13.05	12.91	13.04	3.28	3.08	3.07	2.98	2.82	2.79	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.03	0.03	Coton
Jute and substitutes	3.64	4.02	3.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jute et substituts
Tobacco	4.89	4.85	5.12	1.41	1.46	1.56	0.88	0.91	1.04	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.02	0.02	0.02	Tabac
Natural rubber	3.07	3.48	3.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat [4]	109.53	109.81	113.48	53.61	52.83	54.56	25.47	24.45	25.21	21.81	21.96	22.92	3.57	3.64	3.46	Viande [4]
Milk	408.97	416.90	425.42	206.58	207.02	208.68	62.59	60.65	59.90	122.39	124.66	126.96	13.20	13.38	13.51	Lait
Hen eggs	21.27	22.42	22.86	11.46	11.23	11.26	4.44	4.24	4.12	4.75	4.73	4.86	2.52	2.37	2.47	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	2.71	2.56	2.53	1.57	1.39	1.33	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.05	0.99	Laine en suint

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 1. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1] (*continued*)

Tableau 1. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1] (*suite*)

Commodity	Other developed market economies — Autres pays développés à économies de marché			Developing market economies — Pays en développement à économies de marché			Africa — Afrique			Latin America — Amérique latine			Near East — Proche-Orient			Produit
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques															
Cereals	28.65	22.96	30.34	367.40	392.10	391.96	44.76	38.01	43.33	68.65	76.74	86.91	47.76	40.83	46.11	Céréales
Wheat	2.33	2.30	2.13	78.45	71.01	76.39	6.14	4.66	5.81	12.31	12.04	14.78	26.03	21.29	24.69	Blé
Rice, paddy	15.44	15.77	16.00	160.74	182.73	174.45	4.71	4.78	5.00	11.97	11.82	11.96	4.59	4.45	4.88	Riz, paddy
Maize	9.67	4.19	11.06	65.52	72.23	72.67	12.58	10.50	12.09	35.18	40.38	41.59	4.33	4.53	4.74	Maïs
Barley	0.39	0.27	0.29	18.81	14.83	17.02	5.00	3.44	4.29	1.80	1.58	1.50	7.32	5.11	6.69	Orge
Root crops	7.12	6.81	6.82	164.62	164.51	168.84	70.90	71.70	72.20	49.70	47.82	49.84	5.60	5.78	5.40	Tubercules
Potatoes	4.32	4.10	4.11	21.11	21.33	21.89	1.81	1.84	1.87	8.62	8.95	9.60	3.79	3.98	3.57	Pommes de terre
Pulses	0.36	0.31	0.33	23.00	22.14	22.63	4.34	4.19	4.36	4.28	4.71	4.62	1.77	1.56	1.77	Légumineuses
Vegetables and melons	15.44	16.28	16.90	93.60	94.98	97.88	9.07	8.87	9.23	10.87	11.06	11.28	24.03	24.34	25.25	Légumes et melons
Fruit	11.14	11.05	11.49	111.95	113.99	118.30	22.73	23.68	23.79	46.58	46.61	49.86	13.66	13.61	14.06	Fruits
Grapes	1.45	1.45	1.47	11.75	11.65	12.69	1.54	1.62	1.62	4.70	4.61	5.56	5.23	5.14	5.21	Raisins
Citrus fruit	6.28	6.19	6.50	15.75	16.07	17.32	2.31	2.42	2.44	8.82	8.94	9.91	2.48	2.49	2.70	Agrumes
Bananas	0.12	0.14	0.14	32.86	33.42	34.07	3.82	3.92	3.97	19.87	20.25	20.72	0.19	0.17	0.18	Bananes
Apples [3]	1.29	1.32	1.33	2.79	2.52	2.98	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.96	0.71	1.11	1.26	1.22	1.25	Pommes [3]
Nuts	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.38	1.44	1.62	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.54	0.58	0.73	Noix
Vegetable oils [3]	0.30	0.25	0.39	16.87	17.14	18.15	4.07	3.81	4.24	3.31	3.57	4.01	1.55	1.32	1.48	Huiles végétales [3]
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	2.58	2.39	2.47	34.34	38.39	40.62	2.82	3.04	3.21	21.51	23.80	24.80	2.32	2.32	2.56	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)
Cocoa beans	—	—	—	1.48	1.39	1.45	1.03	0.96	1.03	0.41	0.38	0.37	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao
Coffee	—	—	—	4.57	4.12	4.79	1.34	1.20	1.30	2.85	2.53	3.11	0.01	0.01	0.01	Café
Tea	0.09	0.10	0.10	1.06	1.08	1.08	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.06	Thé
Vegetable fibres	0.17	0.17	0.19	10.67	10.83	10.15	1.02	1.00	1.06	2.23	2.27	2.37	1.75	1.63	1.71	Fibres végétales
Cotton	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.92	5.73	5.92	0.62	0.59	0.62	1.66	1.66	1.76	1.72	1.60	1.68	Coton
Jute and substitutes	—	—	—	2.95	3.26	2.35	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	Jute et substituts
Tobacco	0.18	0.19	0.17	1.97	1.77	1.91	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.60	0.52	0.60	0.24	0.19	0.25	Tabac
Natural rubber	—	—	—	3.07	3.48	3.61	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.03	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat [4]	2.76	2.77	2.98	19.76	20.30	20.58	3.15	3.17	3.17	10.63	10.89	11.12	2.19	2.27	2.23	Viande [4]
Milk	8.39	8.34	8.31	76.93	79.08	80.60	6.26	6.05	6.30	26.69	27.40	27.98	12.23	12.72	12.90	Lait
Hen eggs	2.02	2.02	2.03	3.31	3.41	3.50	0.40	0.41	0.42	1.71	1.75	1.79	0.35	0.38	0.39	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.16	Laine en suint

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 1. - Statistical summary of world and regional agricultural production, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1] *(concluded)*

Tableau 1. - Sommaire statistique de la production agricole mondiale et régionale, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1] *(fin)*

Commodity	Far East — Extrême-Orient			Other developing market economies — Autres pays en développement à économies de marché			Centrally planned economies — Pays à économies centralement planifiées			Asia — Asie			Europe and U.S.S.R. — Europe et U.R.S.S.			Produit
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	
	Million metric tons - Millions de tonnes métriques															
Cereals	206.21	236.49	220.58	0.03	0.03	0.03	453.38	514.60	501.05	218.19	227.07	228.49	235.19	287.52	272.56	Céréales
Wheat	33.96	33.02	31.11	—	—	—	146.60	172.07	156.02	34.78	35.52	35.96	111.82	136.55	120.06	Blé
Rice, paddy	139.46	161.66	152.60	0.02	0.02	0.02	111.77	116.47	118.39	109.95	114.51	116.25	1.83	1.96	2.14	Riz, paddy
Maize	13.43	15.82	14.24	0.01	0.01	0.01	58.69	60.94	63.24	29.59	30.90	29.75	29.10	30.04	33.49	Maïs
Barley	4.69	4.71	4.53	—	—	—	66.73	86.85	86.38	18.84	19.86	20.25	47.89	66.99	66.13	Orge
Root crops	37.46	38.23	40.41	0.97	0.97	0.99	288.03	331.49	325.27	138.25	150.43	152.30	149.79	181.06	172.98	Tubercules
Potatoes	6.89	6.55	6.84	—	—	—	182.83	218.18	210.59	33.04	37.12	37.61	149.79	181.06	172.98	Pommes de terre
Pulses	12.59	11.65	11.87	0.02	0.02	0.02	16.40	17.74	17.00	8.60	8.65	8.68	7.80	9.09	8.32	Légumineuses
Vegetables and melons	49.47	50.54	51.94	0.17	0.17	0.17	90.66	98.73	96.21	55.30	56.96	58.02	35.36	41.77	38.19	Légumes et melons
Fruit	28.80	29.90	30.40	0.18	0.19	0.19	25.54	30.65	29.18	7.21	7.48	7.68	18.33	23.17	21.50	Fruits
Grapes	0.28	0.29	0.29	—	—	—	5.98	8.89	9.29	0.15	0.16	0.16	5.83	8.73	9.12	Raisins
Citrus fruit	2.14	2.21	2.26	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.15	1.21	1.25	0.06	0.05	0.07	Agrumes
Bananas	8.95	9.03	9.16	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.79	0.79	—	—	—	Bananes
Apples [2]	0.53	0.55	0.58	—	—	—	2.74	3.16	3.00	0.51	0.54	0.56	2.22	2.62	2.44	Pommes [2]
Nuts	0.26	0.26	0.26	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.09	Noix
Vegetable oils [3]	7.69	8.13	8.09	0.25	0.24	0.25	8.21	9.47	9.52	4.15	4.37	4.38	4.07	5.10	5.14	Huiles végétales [3]
Sugar (centrifugal, raw)	7.39	8.85	9.70	0.30	0.38	0.35	16.72	17.82	17.74	4.05	4.13	4.34	12.67	13.69	13.40	Sucre (centrifugé, brut)
Cocoa beans	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fèves de cacao
Coffee	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	Café
Tea	0.81	0.82	0.85	—	—	—	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.08	Thé
Vegetable fibres	5.67	5.93	5.01	—	—	—	5.28	5.63	5.58	2.09	2.30	2.22	3.19	3.33	3.36	Fibres végétales
Cotton	1.92	1.87	1.86	—	—	—	3.85	4.11	4.05	1.41	1.55	1.47	2.44	2.56	2.59	Coton
Jute and substitutes	2.84	3.15	2.24	—	—	—	0.68	0.76	0.76	0.63	0.71	0.71	0.05	0.05	0.05	Jute et substituts
Tobacco	0.94	0.88	0.88	—	—	—	1.51	1.62	1.65	0.90	1.01	1.03	0.61	0.61	0.62	Tabac
Natural rubber	2.80	3.19	3.31	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caoutchouc naturel
Meat [4]	3.76	3.94	4.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	36.15	36.69	38.33	15.29	15.61	15.94	20.86	21.07	22.39	Viande [4]
Milk	31.68	32.86	33.36	0.06	0.06	0.06	125.47	130.80	136.15	5.38	5.41	5.47	120.09	125.39	130.67	Lait
Hen eggs	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.01	0.01	0.01	7.49	7.78	8.10	3.51	3.56	3.71	3.81	3.98	4.22	Œufs de poule
Wool (greasy)	0.06	0.06	0.07	—	—	—	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.52	0.54	Laine en suint

NOTE: For the geographical coverage of the regions mentioned above, please see *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 22, No. 9 (September 1973).

[1] 1974, forecast. – [2] Excluding data for U.S.S.R. – [3] These data represent the *total production* of oilseeds, oil nuts, and other oil crops harvested in the years indicated and *expressed in terms of oil equivalent*. That is to say, these figures do not relate to the actual production of vegetable oils but to the potential production, on the hypothesis that the total amounts produced from all oil crops were processed into oil in producing countries in the same year in which they were harvested. Naturally, the total production of oil crops is never processed into oil in its entirety, since, depending on the various crops, important quantities are used also for seed, feed and food. On the other hand, although oil extraction rates vary from country to country, in this table for each crop the same extraction rate has been applied for all countries. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the crops harvested during the latter months of the year are generally processed into oil during the following year. In spite of these deficiencies in coverage, extraction rates and time reference, the data reported here are useful as they provide a valid indication of year-to-year changes in the size of total oil crops production. The actual production of vegetable oils in the world is about 80 percent of the production reported here. – [4] Total meat production from animals *slaughtered* in the countries, irrespective of their origin.

NOTE: Les pays inclus dans les régions ci-dessus sont indiqués dans le *Bulletin mensuel: économie et statistique agricoles*, Vol. 22, N° 9 (septembre 1973).

[1] 1974, prévisions. – [2] Non compris la production de l'U.R.S.S. – [3] Ces chiffres correspondent à la *production totale* de graines, noix et autres oléagineux récoltés pendant les années indiquées et sont exprimés *en équivalent d'huile*. En d'autres termes, ces chiffres ne se rapportent pas à la production effective mais à la production potentielle d'huiles végétales, dans l'hypothèse où les volumes totaux de produits provenant de toutes les cultures d'oléagineux seraient transformés en huile dans les pays producteurs l'année même où ils ont été récoltés. Bien entendu, la production totale d'oléagineux n'est jamais transformée intégralement en huile car des quantités importantes, qui varient suivant les cultures, sont également utilisées pour les semailles, l'alimentation animale et l'alimentation humaine. D'un autre côté, bien que les taux d'extraction d'huile varient selon les pays, on a appliqué dans ce tableau le même taux à tous les pays pour chaque oléagineux. En outre, il ne faut pas oublier que les produits récoltés au cours des derniers mois de l'année sont généralement transformés en huile dans le courant de l'année suivante. En dépit de ces imperfections qui concernent le champ d'application, les taux d'extraction et les références chronologiques, les chiffres présentés ici sont utiles, car ils donnent une indication valable des variations de volume que la production totale d'oléagineux enregistre d'une année à l'autre. La production mondiale effective d'huiles végétales atteint 80 pour cent environ de la production indiquée ici. – [4] Production totale de viande provenant des animaux *abattus* dans les pays, indépendamment de leur origine.

Table 2. - Barley: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974[1]

Tableau 2. - Orge: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974[1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974[1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**68 213**	**84 926**	**87 962**	**89 320**	**99 682**	**152 707**	**169 040**	**168 871**
AFRICA	**5 011**	**5 164**	**5 119**	**4 599**	**3 542**	**5 255**	**3 642**	**4 527**
Algeria	810	781	750 F	750 F	476	720	450 F	500 F
Egypt	52	41	35	35 F	137	109	96	95 F
Ethiopia	1 612	1 795	1 700 F	1 700 F	1 323	1 601	1 500 F	1 500 F
Libyan Arab Republic	350	164	150 F	160 F	87	116	70 F	100 F
Morocco	1 627	1 958	2 016	1 465	1 316	2 468	1 255	2 062
Tunisia	501	358	400	420 F	145	180	210	*200
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**7 044**	**9 242**	**9 341**	**8 307**	**12 711**	**20 759**	**19 772**	**16 134**
Canada	2 315	5 062	4 839	4 613	3 860	11 285	10 223	8 752
Mexico	219	251	241	240 F	175	294	305	*295
United States	4 509	3 929	4 261	3 454	8 676	9 221	9 244	7 087
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 131**	**1 175**	**1 041**	**982**	**1 256**	**1 506**	**1 272**	**1 205**
Argentina	547	601	490	430 F	679	880	723	*600
Chile	41	67	64	94	74	139	107	162
Colombia	52	69	52	53	106	106	82	93
Ecuador	146	102	93	61	96	106	79	57
Peru	180	*183	183	185 F	185	*160	159	*170
ASIA	**22 858**	**22 748**	**23 300**	**23 467**	**27 000**	**30 989**	**29 739**	**31 531**
Afghanistan	350	320	322	350 F	379	350	360	400 F
China	11 620 F	13 050 F	13 450 F	13 460 F	14 700 F	18 500 F	19 500 F	19 900 F
Cyprus	69	71	75	99	86	81	10	115
India	2 998	2 455	2 406	*2 500	2 590	2 577	2 327	*2 500
Iran	1 000	1 400 F	1 400 F	1 400 F	792	1 009	923	1 000 F
Iraq	1 129	726	600 F	750 F	851	980	462	800 F
Japan	554	121	80	88 F	1 380	325	216	*215
Korea, Rep. of	896	868	962	1 000 F	1 419	1 965	2 224	1 881
Pakistan	186	157	164	162 F	118	103	109	100 F
Syrian Arab Republic	740	593	845	670	649	710	102	658
Turkey	2 791	2 503	2 550	2 500 F	3 447	3 725	2 900	3 330
EUROPE	**12 967**	**17 046**	**17 788**	**17 865**	**33 778**	**55 229**	**56 853**	**59 334**
Austria	211	296	318	319	563	977	1 087	1 205
Belgium	131	149	156	*152	485	639	715	*840
Bulgaria	336	446	458	465 F	694	1 427	1 368	1 450 F
Czechoslovakia	682	850	871	865	1 556	2 651	2 962	2 950 F
Denmark	912	1 406	1 445	1 483	3 506	5 572	5 432	6 032
Finland	235	466	458	443	400	1 140	992	963
France	2 353	2 676	2 788	2 724	6 594	10 466	10 844	10 065
German Dem. Rep.	438	618	692	695 F	1 291	2 592	2 848	2 900 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 150	1 549	1 671	1 667	3 462	5 997	6 622	7 020
Greece	184	411	411	*420	248	867	848	*960
Hungary	518	292	288	272	970	807	874	840 F
Ireland	171	252	240	232	575	981	851	835
Italy	203	186	203	200	276	390	458	552
Netherlands	98	83	90	73	390	340	383	315
Norway	174	181	172	170	440	522	535	632
Poland	704	1 017	1 083	1 100 F	1 368	2 750	3 158	3 200 F
Romania	237	327	315	310 F	415	839	730	780 F
Spain	1 420	2 519	2 773	2 937	1 959	4 358	4 402	5 075
Sweden	406	582	599	610	1 167	1 883	1 768	2 040
Switzerland	31	42	45	49	102	165	174	198
United Kingdom	1 858	2 288	2 267	2 225	6 668	9 244	8 994	9 000
Yugoslavia	369	290	328	335 F	557	487	676	680 F
OCEANIA	**906**	**2 282**	**1 986**	**2 300**	**1 076**	**2 116**	**2 718**	**2 790**
Australia	873	2 185	1 914	2 219	978	1 780	2 467	2 500
New Zealand	33	97	72	81	98	336	251	290
U.S.S.R.	**18 296**	**27 269**	**29 387**	**31 800 F**	**20 318**	**36 813**	**55 044**	**54 000 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**18 430**	**24 940**	**25 296**	**24 665**	**42 573**	**67 165**	**67 353**	**65 470**
North America	6 824	8 991	9 100	8 067	12 536	20 505	19 467	15 839
Western Europe	10 042	13 484	14 069	14 145	27 478	44 153	44 902	46 552
Oceania	906	2 282	1 986	2 300	1 076	2 116	2 718	2 790
Other developed market economies	657	183	141	153	1 483	391	266	289
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**16 793**	**15 930**	**15 928**	**15 495**	**15 539**	**18 814**	**14 833**	**17 017**
Africa	4 569	4 919	4 893	4 364	3 280	4 997	3 444	4 393
Latin America	1 350	1 426	1 281	1 222	1 431	1 800	1 577	1 500
Near East	6 738	6 043	6 162	6 188	6 657	7 324	5 106	6 393
Far East	4 137	3 542	3 592	3 721	4 170	4 693	4 706	4 531
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**32 989**	**44 056**	**46 738**	**49 160**	**41 570**	**66 728**	**86 852**	**86 384**
Asia	11 768	13 226	13 631	13 640	14 952	18 839	19 859	20 252
Europe and U.S.S.R.	21 221	30 831	33 107	35 520	26 619	47 888	66 993	66 132

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 3. - Maize: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 3. - Maïs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**99 283**	**108 696**	**111 647**	**115 249**	**215 618**	**303 817**	**311 533**	**297 777**
AFRICA	**14 618**	**18 267**	**16 176**	**18 323**	**16 191**	**24 685**	**17 184**	**25 898**
Angola	516	*530	*530	550 F	408	*400	*450	500 F
Cameroon	272	*335	*305	350 F	278	*350	*310	350 F
Egypt	678	646	696	750 F	1 913	2 421	2 507	2 750 F
Ethiopia	777	901	900 F	...	743	1 004	1 000 F	...
Ghana	210	378	370 F	380 F	202	389	438	450 F
Kenya	1 040	*1 255	1 100 F	1 100 F	1 110	1 660	1 300 F	1 400 F
Malawi	848	1 100 F	1 150 F	1 100 F	807	1 150 F	1 200 F	1 100 F
Morocco	442	481	446	433	352	368	218	323
Mozambique	409	420 F	400 F	...	361	430	*500	...
Nigeria	1 260	1 426	1 200 F	1 300 F	1 040	1 182	600 F	1 000 F
Rhodesia	396	520 F	520 F	600 F	833	*1 540	635 F	1 700 F
South Africa	4 186	5 650 F	4 000 F	6 150 F	5 229	9 630	4 160	11 035
Tanzania	836	1 250 F	1 300 F	1 000 F	543	863	888	550 F
Zaire	266	654	600 F	600 F	239	433	370 F	450 F
Zambia	260	285 F	250 F	250 F	492	612	374 F	350 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**32 068**	**32 965**	**35 249**	**36 346**	**105 825**	**155 386**	**158 337**	**134 646**
Canada	226	548	530	575	1 073	2 528	2 812	2 835
El Salvador	184	205	*201	*210	198	237	418	*391
Guatemala	665	*832	*870	800 F	591	*666	*805	750 F
Honduras	275	*290	*295	280 F	298	*290	*295	260 F
Mexico	6 960	7 026	7 520	7 840	7 369	9 401	9 862	9 800
Nicaragua	174	211	*222	...	152	131	*201	...
United States	22 933	23 237	24 993	25 797	95 561	141 568	143 344	119 832
SOUTH AMERICA	**13 085**	**16 224**	**17 063**	**16 650**	**17 813**	**23 887**	**28 195**	**29 608**
Argentina	2 836	3 147	3 565	3 589	4 984	5 860	9 700	9 900
Brazil	7 814	10 539	*11 000	10 506	10 112	14 891	*15 300	16 381
Chile	86	84	86	108	204	283	294	367
Colombia	747	755	755 F	800 F	826	872	900 F	950 F
Paraguay	121	184	119	212	154	210	236	276
Peru	337	301	430	320	490	589	616	473
Uruguay	229	181	226	193	148	141	229	225
Venezuela	441	465	400 F	450 F	477	506	402	*500
ASIA	**22 256**	**24 964**	**27 111**	**26 362**	**36 770**	**44 957**	**48 755**	**45 989**
Afghanistan	501	460	470	470 F	711	720	760	750 F
China [2]	9 178 F	10 526 F	10 634 F	10 600 F	22 756 F	28 570 F	29 750 F	28 600 F
India	4 630	5 726	6 000 F	5 800 F	4 593	6 206	*6 300	5 000 F
Indonesia	2 870	2 160	3 289	2 700 F	2 804	2 254	2 912	2 500 F
Nepal	437	435 F	435 F	430 F	849	785	800 F	760 F
Pakistan	492	645	633	630 F	513	706	767	700 F
Philippines	1 978	2 325	2 828	2 750 F	1 305	1 831	2 342	2 200 F
Thailand	422	997	1 094	1 200 F	816	1 315	2 343	2 600 F
Turkey	674	601	625	620 F	950	1 030	1 100	1 100
EUROPE	**11 280**	**12 164**	**11 935**	**12 291**	**25 710**	**44 735**	**45 532**	**46 843**
Austria	51	132	147	149	197	726	966	900
Bulgaria	632	689	623	650 F	1 601	2 974	2 565	2 700 F
Czechoslovakia	180	144	154	160	474	642	619	710 F
France	914	1 898	1 953	1 993	2 760	8 260	10 625	9 680
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	16	118	106	105	55	564	573	500 F
Greece	167	164	168	175 F	241	579	585	650 F
Hungary	1 281	1 397	1 473	1 480	3 350	5 554	5 963	6 300
Italy	1 108	891	874	900	3 633	4 789	4 923	5 000 F
Portugal	492	390	354	365	560	519	530	520 F
Romania	3 308	3 197	2 957	3 210 F	5 853	9 817	7 397	9 000 F
Spain	471	534	531	493	1 101	1 923	2 038	1 963
Yugoslavia	2 474	2 383	2 377	2 390 F	5 618	7 930	8 253	8 400
OCEANIA	**90**	**99**	**82**	**77**	**188**	**336**	**314**	**293**
Australia	84	78	64	57	169	214	188	157
U.S.S.R.	**5 887**	**4 012**	**4 031**	***5 200**	**13 122**	**9 830**	**13 216**	**14 500 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**33 189**	**36 103**	**36 168**	**39 224**	**116 390**	**179 558**	**179 370**	**161 874**
North America	23 159	23 785	25 523	26 372	96 634	144 096	146 157	122 667
Western Europe	5 717	6 560	6 555	6 618	14 239	25 462	28 712	27 856
Oceania	88	96	80	75	186	330	308	287
Other developed market economies	4 225	5 662	4 010	6 159	5 332	9 669	4 193	11 064
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**44 899**	**51 851**	**54 804**	**53 923**	**50 939**	**65 565**	**71 226**	**72 667**
Africa	9 726	11 957	11 449	11 392	9 031	12 624	10 498	12 094
Latin America	21 994	25 405	26 788	26 624	27 005	35 177	40 375	41 586
Near East	1 918	1 823	1 919	1 962	3 642	4 326	4 530	4 742
Far East	11 259	12 663	14 645	13 942	11 260	13 433	15 818	14 240
Other developing market economies	2	3	3	3	2	5	5	5
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**21 195**	**20 742**	**20 675**	**22 103**	**48 289**	**58 694**	**60 936**	**63 236**
Asia	9 745	11 126	11 264	11 230	23 696	29 591	30 900	29 750
Europe and U.S.S.R.	11 450	9 616	9 411	10 873	24 593	29 103	30 036	33 486

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 4. - Millet: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 4. - Millet: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**66 976**	**67 103**	**69 898**	**68 919**	**38 227**	**41 750**	**48 133**	**46 837**
AFRICA	**14 123**	**14 993**	**14 261**	**14 770**	**8 995**	**8 782**	**7 790**	**8 922**
Angola [2]	86 F	93 F	93 F	93 F	*68	78 F	78 F	78 F
Burundi	28	22	30 F	30 F	19	35	40 F	40 F
Cameroon [2]	454	500 F	500 F	500 F	413	320 F	330 F	330 F
Central African Republic [2]	77	80 F	80 F	80 F	46	50 F	50 F	50 F
Chad [2]	1 193	927	930 F	900 F	895	366	350 F	400 F
Egypt [2]	201	203	205	200 F	723	831	853	850 F
Ethiopia	291	307	305 F	300 F	142	158	150 F	145 F
Ghana	109	175	180 F	200 F	68	98	109	120 F
Ivory Coast	70 F	60	60 F	60 F	34	30	30 F	30 F
Kenya [2]	350 F	360 F	360 F	360 F	320 F	360 F	365 F	360 F
Mali [2]	1 132	1 200 F	1 200 F	1 200 F	782	600 F	600 F	750 F
Mauritania [2]	254 F	220 F	160 F	180 F	*93	50 F	30 F	40 F
Niger	1 340 F	1 350 F	1 000 F	1 350 F	524 F	500 F	400 F	550 F
Nigeria	4 324	4 839	4 500 F	4 650 F	2 615	3 048	2 150 F	2 800 F
Rhodesia	416 F	390 F	390 F	390 F	240	220 F	220 F	220 F
Senegal [2]	956	936	947	980 F	483	323	486	530 F
Somalia [2]	330	300 F	300 F	300 F	54	25	15 F	20 F
Sudan	523	1 070	1 109	1 000 F	303	355	268	300 F
Tanzania	197 F	147	130 F	130 F	116	128	125 F	100 F
Togo [2]	230	191	180 F	180 F	99	101	100 F	100 F
Uganda	535	580 F	580 F	580 F	444 F	620 F	600 F	600 F
Upper Volta	728	711	720	720 F	300	278	253	280 F
Zaire [2]	53 F	71	40 F	50 F	40	58	30 F	40 F
Zambia	79 F	78 F	78 F	78 F	67 F	63 F	63 F	63 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**262**	**280**	**280**	**280**	**185**	**215**	**216**	**216**
Haiti	262 F	280 F	280 F	280	185 F	215	216 F	216 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**161**	**125**	**208**	**225**	**192**	**115**	**238**	**244**
Argentina	158	116	198	215	186	105	227	233
ASIA	**48 402**	**48 916**	**52 231**	**50 577**	**26 123**	**30 443**	**35 398**	**33 780**
Afghanistan	18 F	20 F	20 F	20 F	20 F	25 F	25 F	25 F
Burma [2]	148	178	147	150 F	53	48	49	50 F
China [2]	27 985 F	29 044 F	29 804 F	29 800 F	17 126 F	22 005 F	23 005 F	23 000 F
India	18 638	18 178	20 600 F	19 000 F	7 728	7 183	11 100 F	9 500 F
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	386 F	470 F	480 F	480 F	286 F	380 F	400 F	400 F
Korea, Rep. of	140	36	35 F	351	70	32	31	30 F
Nepal [2]	95 F	110 F	115 F	115 F	113 F	120 F	130 F	125 F
Pakistan	835	612	733	650 F	394	304	351	300 F
Sri Lanka	28	23	22	22 F	19	16	15	15 F
Syrian Arab Republic [2]	57	34	22	33	46	27	13	28
Turkey	47	38	38	36 F	60	52	33	31
Yemen, Democratic [2]	43	41 F	41 F	40 F	48	77 F	77 F	75 F
EUROPE	**60**	**30**	**28**	**27**	**64**	**35**	**31**	**30**
Hungary	7	4 F	4 F	4 F	5	4	4 F	4 F
Poland	27	15	14	13 F	32	18	17	16 F
Yugoslavia	10	6 F	6 F	6 F	9	4 F	4 F	4 F
OCEANIA	**28**	**35**	**40**	**40**	**29**	**38**	**45**	**45**
Australia	28	35	40 F	40 F	29	38	45 F	45 F
U.S.S.R.	3 773	2 724	2 850	3 000 F	2 639	2 123	4 416	3 600 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**103**	**70**	**74**	**74**	**116**	**69**	**73**	**73**
Western Europe	20	10	9	9	23	12	9	9
Oceania	28	35	40	40	29	38	45	45
Other developed market economies	55	25	25	25	64	19	19	19
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**34 689**	**34 815**	**36 671**	**35 543**	**18 019**	**17 151**	**20 218**	**19.738**
Africa	13 375	13 698	12 924	13 447	7 955	7 582	6 753	7 756
Latin America	423	405	488	505	376	330	454	460
Near East	988	1 559	1 589	1 604	1 299	1 524	1 422	1 484
Far East	19 903	19 154	21 670	19 987	8 388	7 714	11 689	10 038
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**32 288**	**32 218**	**33 153**	**33 302**	**20 092**	**24 531**	**27 843**	**27 026**
Asia	28 475	29 474	30 284	30 284	17 412	22 388	23 405	23 405
Europe and U.S.S.R.	3 813	2 744	2 869	3 018	2 680	2 146	4 438	3 621

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes sorghum.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Y compris le sorgho.

Table 5. - Oats: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 5. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**33 405**	**31 202**	**32 159**	**32 709**	**47 818**	**51 313**	**54 334**	**54 221**
AFRICA	**358**	**374**	**361**	**384**	**186**	**194**	**165**	**192**
Algeria	48	76	60 F	60 F	28	39	30 F	30 F
Morocco	23	24	20	43	18	24	17 F	35 F
South Africa	234	220 F	225 F	225 F	117	105	91	100
Tunisia	21	22 F	24 F	24 F	6	6	6	6 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**12 282**	**7 982**	**8 466**	**8 039**	**19 998**	**14 702**	**14 727**	**13 655**
Canada	3 626	2 470	2 711	2 503	6 075	4 630	5 041	4 189
Mexico	89	39	45	45 F	76	28	50	50 F
United States	8 567	5 473	5 710	5 491	13 848	10 044	9 636	9 416
SOUTH AMERICA	**748**	**585**	**588**	**694**	**866**	**768**	**761**	**883**
Argentina	538	399	395	410 F	676	566	561	580 F
Brazil	28	28	30 F	30 F	20	25	28 F	28 F
Chile	77	84	76	106	89	111	109	157
Uruguay	92	65	78	139	72	59	55	110 F
ASIA	**2 697**	**3 068**	**3 151**	**3 147**	**2 404**	**3 035**	**3 233**	**3 220**
China	2 100 F	2 600 F	2 700 F	2 700 F	1 690 F	2 500 F	2 700 F	2 700 F
Japan	74	25	20	16 F	145	56	41	35 F
Mongolia	29	61	60 F	60 F	17	17	40 F	33 F
Turkey	406	293	280	280 F	495	396	380	380
EUROPE	**8 615**	**6 811**	**6 470**	**6 387**	**17 106**	**17 730**	**16 725**	**17 272**
Austria	147	96	94	92	322	255	284	287
Belgium	116	68	61	*60	389	249	246	*210
Bulgaria	139	65	46	45 F	141	75	51	50 F
Czechoslovakia	416	318	272	220	792	726	740	620 F
Denmark	192	163	130	124	713	637	444	475
Finland	463	501	528	550	828	1 245	1 169	1 216
France	1 250	762	693	659	2 583	2 478	2 203	2 038
German Dem. Rep.	319	247	238	240 F	850	890	805	850 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	758	808	821	842	2 185	2 888	3 045	3 320
Greece	132	77	74	75 F	143	113	106	*115
Hungary	93	52	40	35	108	64	72	65 F
Ireland	131	52	49	38	357	180	155	125
Italy	398	250	238	230	545	440	419	461
Luxembourg	15	13	13 F	13 F	36	37	37 F	37 F
Netherlands	111	33	30	33	421	140	134	155
Norway	51	86	100	103	126	271	349	370
Poland	1 548	1 359	1 271	1 300 F	2 641	3 212	3 220	3 300 F
Portugal	273	168	158	167	87	85	76	110 F
Romania	150	121	105	105 F	154	111	102	105 F
Spain	534	467	470	484	447	440	425	546
Sweden	480	503	474	438	1 304	1 630	1 209	1 446
Switzerland	13	9	10	10	40	37	40	42
United Kingdom	539	314	281	255	1 531	1 250	1 076	1 020
Yugoslavia	321	256	251	245 F	343	260	298	290 F
OCEANIA	**1 393**	**1 023**	**1 236**	**1 058**	**1 206**	**790**	**1 207**	**999**
Australia	1 380	1 007	1 219	1 040	1 172	740	1 160	940
New Zealand	13	16	17	18	34	50	47	59
U.S.S.R.	**7 311**	**11 358**	**11 887**	**13 000 F**	**6 052**	**14 095**	**17 516**	**18 000 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**19 824**	**13 842**	**14 381**	**13 715**	**33 798**	**28 262**	**27 736**	**27 008**
North America	12 193	7 944	8 421	7 994	19 922	14 674	14 677	13 605
Western Europe	5 928	4 629	4 478	4 421	12 407	12 637	11 719	12 268
Oceania	1 393	1 023	1 236	1 058	1 206	790	1 207	999
Other developed market economies	310	246	246	242	263	162	133	136
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 374**	**1 076**	**1 055**	**1 183**	**1 512**	**1 286**	**1 270**	**1 411**
Africa	124	154	136	159	69	89	74	92
Latin America	837	624	633	739	942	796	810	933
Near East	413	299	286	285	501	402	386	386
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**12 206**	**16 284**	**16 724**	**17 811**	**12 509**	**21 765**	**25 327**	**25 802**
Asia	2 209	2 744	2 845	2 845	1 757	2 577	2 805	2 798
Europe and U.S.S.R.	9 998	13 541	13 879	14 966	10 752	19 188	22 522	23 004

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 6. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 6. - Riz (paddy): Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**123 389**	**129 664**	**134 016**	**133 322**	**251 925**	**292 773**	**321 289**	**316 184**
AFRICA	**3 177**	**3 974**	**3 896**	**4 027**	**5 541**	**7 253**	**7 062**	**7 508**
Egypt	348	481	419 F	480 F	1 845	2 507	2 274	2 500 F
Madagascar	843	939	920 F	940 F	1 563	1 840	1 848	1 900 F
Sierra Leone	273	348	351	370 F	336	477	479	520 F
Tanzania	81	98	97 F	90 F	117	171	150 F	130 F
Zaire	72 F	276	290 F	...	62	206	200 F	...
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 293**	**1 399**	**1 567**	**1 720**	**4 054**	**5 308**	**5 719**	**6 735**
Cuba	102	*140	150 F	150 F	152	*350	*375	390 F
Dominican Republic	63	*67	*66	*66	131	*200	*177	*193
Mexico	137	165	160	*170	314	404	404	450 F
Panama	111	105	105	109	122	125	162	171
United States	705	736	878	1 015	3 084	3 875	4 210	5 151
SOUTH AMERICA	**4 648**	**5 656**	**5 840**	**5 750**	**8 060**	**10 507**	**10 310**	**10 379**
Argentina	55	83	77	83	193	294	260	316
Brazil	3 809	4 821	*4 900	4 771	6 123	7 824	*7 448	7 459
Colombia	293	276	*276	*308	576	1 000	*1 050	*1 200
Guyana	108	80	121	105 F	239	159	234	200 F
Peru	80	105	110	89	324	436	451	361
Venezuela	79	65	136 F	*150	136	165	272	*300
ASIA	**113 752**	**117 815**	**121 779**	**120 844**	**232 202**	**265 703**	**294 105**	**287 216**
Bangladesh	8 955	9 630	*10 000	9 500 F	15 034	15 134	19 350	17 500
Burma	4 741	4 528	4 911	4 900 F	7 786	7 361	8 630	8 200 F
China [2]	30 953 F	33 740 F	34 755 F	35 200 F	86 038 F	104 196 F	103 962 F	110 500 F
India	35 626	36 019	*37 000	36 000 F	52 733	57 949	*67 600	60 000 F
Indonesia	7 036	7 983	8 383	8 650 F	12 393	18 031	21 500	22 500 F
Iran	292 F	380 F	400 F	450 F	851	1 200	1 334	1 500 F
Iraq	97	94	94 F	90 F	138	268	157	200 F
Japan	3 281	2 640	2 620	2 720 F	16 444	15 440	15 766	16 000 F
Khmer Republic	2 284	1 548	737	646	2 461	2 138	953	929
Korea, Rep. of	1 169	1 191	1 220 F	1 225 F	4 809	5 500	6 038	6 067
Laos	728	665	665	660 F	609	817	883	850 F
Malaysia								
West Malaysia	382	557	580	*624	957	1 566	1 727	1 800 F
Nepal	1 099	1 200 F	1 300 F	1 250 F	2 147	2 010	*2 402	2 300 F
Pakistan	1 287	1 482	1 472	1 500 F	1 824	3 487	3 576	3 700 F
Philippines	3 147	3 112	3 589	3 200 F	3 957	4 415	5 532	*4 950
Sri Lanka	505	543	572	660 F	967	1 312	1 319	1 500 F
Thailand	6 348	6 571	7 392	7 390 F	11 267	11 669	14 650	14 600 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2 472	2 700	2 830	2 900	5 029	6 348	7 025	7 200
EUROPE	**326**	**399**	**413**	**409**	**1 517**	**1 586**	**1 991**	**1 953**
France	31	18	17	17	120	41	71	76
Greece	22	15	*17	19	88	74	82	*93
Hungary	19	28	27	28	36	61	69	67 F
Italy	121	183	200	*200	612	751	1 043	1 000 F
Portugal	37	43	40	33	167	164	184	*160
Romania	14	27	23	...	40	45	50	...
Spain	62	59	61	61	386	346	385	*400
OCEANIA	**35**	**50**	**60**	**77**	**161**	**269**	**336**	**443**
Australia	22	40	51	68	136	248	316	423
U.S.S.R.	**158**	**421**	**462**	***495**	**390**	**1 647**	**1 765**	**1 950 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**4 287**	**3 743**	**3 892**	**4 141**	**21 063**	**20 973**	**22 092**	**23 337**
North America	705	736	878	1 015	3 084	3 875	4 210	5 151
Western Europe	278	326	342	337	1 397	1 406	1 796	1 760
Oceania	22	40	51	68	136	248	316	423
Other developed market economies	3 282	2 641	2 621	2 721	16 446	15 443	15 769	16 003
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**85 232**	**89 135**	**92 266**	**90 743**	**138 524**	**159 527**	**182 727**	**174 454**
Africa	2 827	3 438	3 470	3 540	3 693	4 738	4 779	4 999
Latin America	5 235	6 319	6 529	6 455	9 031	11 940	11 819	11 963
Near East	1 010	1 221	1 189	1 296	3 403	4 586	4 449	4 876
Far East	76 147	78 147	81 068	79 442	122 372	138 242	161 660	152 596
Other developing market economies	13	10	10	10	25	21	20	20
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**33 870**	**36 786**	**37 858**	**38 437**	**92 339**	**111 773**	**116 470**	**118 393**
Asia	33 664	36 292	37 325	37 870	91 828	109 946	114 510	116 250
Europe and U.S.S.R.	206	494	533	567	510	1 827	1 960	2 143

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 7. - Rye: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 7. - Seigle: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**27 838**	**17 011**	**15 347**	**16 227**	**33 833**	**28 387**	**28 746**	**27 564**
AFRICA	**34**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**14**	**8**	**8**	**8**
South Africa	29	20 F	20 F	20 F	11	7	6	5
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**945**	**695**	**676**	**706**	**1 147**	**1 085**	**1 034**	**986**
Canada	275	257	256	341	319	344	363	488
United States	670	439	420	365	828	741	671	498
SOUTH AMERICA	**583**	**783**	**691**	**677**	**449**	**722**	**644**	**635**
Argentina	548	747	656	650 F	422	690	613	590 F
Brazil	23	20	23 F	22 F	17	16	18 F	18 F
Chile	7	9	6	14	7	12	9	23
ASIA	**731**	**643**	**625**	**564**	**780**	**779**	**710**	**578**
Korea, Rep. of	33	9	7	6 F	37	16	12	12 F
Turkey	689	625	610	550 F	734	755	690	560
EUROPE	**9 219**	**6 662**	**6 272**	**6 209**	**16 340**	**16 139**	**15 567**	**15 332**
Austria	180	144	123	123	393	402	400	416
Belgium	39	22	16	*14	120	76	59	*55
Bulgaria	58	17	15	15 F	58	21	19	20 F
Czechoslovakia	429	232	224	218	897	634	690	660 F
Denmark	131	42	42	39	380	155	140	167
Finland	93	59	52	73	141	119	124	175
France	235	126	122	118	367	328	327	308
German Dem. Rep.	820	646	646	645 F	1 741	1 904	1 699	1 650 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 138	843	739	704	3 031	2 917	2 576	2 530
Hungary	253	121	108	107	271	173	178	175 F
Italy	53	18	17	16	87	38	38	37
Netherlands	107	54	31	22	312	151	105	73
Poland	4 563	3 543	3 416	3 400 F	7 466	8 149	8 268	8 100 F
Portugal	311	226	196	194	177	164	124	130 F
Romania	88	42	33	33 F	95	58	40 F	40 F
Spain	442	278	268	254	385	263	252	253
Sweden	56	107	94	109	142	366	324	361
Switzerland	15	13	11	10	52	55	44	40
United Kingdom	8	6	5	5	21	19	16	16 F
Yugoslavia	163	104	96	90 F	169	120	118	100
OCEANIA	**25**	**46**	**47**	**47**	**11**	**20**	**25**	**25**
Australia	25	*46	*47	47 F	11	*20	*25	25 F
U.S.S.R.	**16 300**	**8 160**	**7 012**	**8 000**	**15 093**	**9 633**	**10 759**	**10 000 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 997**	**2 815**	**2 566**	**2 555**	**6 976**	**6 305**	**5 731**	**5 699**
North America	945	695	676	706	1 147	1 085	1 033	986
Western Europe	2 997	2 053	1 822	1 781	5 805	5 192	4 666	4 681
Oceania	25	46	47	47	11	20	25	25
Other developed market economies	30	21	21	21	13	8	7	7
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 311**	**1 420**	**1 311**	**1 236**	**1 222**	**1 495**	**1 348**	**1 207**
Africa	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Latin America	583	783	691	677	449	722	644	635
Near East	689	625	610	550	734	755	690	560
Far East	33	9	7	6	37	16	12	10
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**22 530**	**12 777**	**11 470**	**12 436**	**25 635**	**20 587**	**21 667**	**20 658**
Asia		8	8	8	7	7	7	7
Europe and U.S.S.R.	22 522	12 769	11 462	12 428	25 627	20 580	21 660	20 651

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 8. - Sorghum: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 8. - Sorgho: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**38 140**	**38 363**	**42 577**	**41 846**	**35 698**	**44 871**	**53 112**	**45 455**
AFRICA	**11 320**	**12 325**	**12 022**	**12 535**	**8 881**	**8 834**	**8 073**	**8 835**
Botswana	65	190	190 F	190 F	20	7	50 F	50 F
Burundi	90	70 F	75 F	75 F	94	50 F	60 F	60 F
Dahomey	109	81	113	122	59	50	64	70
Ethiopia	1 041	1 247	1 250 F	1 230 F	831	1 138	1 100 F	1 050 F
Ghana	158	198	200 F	200 F	104	151	167	180 F
Ivory Coast	20 F	30	28 F	30 F	10	15	12 F	12 F
Lesotho	65 F	60 F	60 F	60 F	55 F	14	40 F	30 F
Malawi	75 F	75 F	75 F	75 F	40 F	35 F	35 F	35 F
Morocco	120	66	54	85	74	59	52	55
Mozambique	218	225 F	225 F	225 F	175	209 F	213 F	215 F
Niger	464	500 F	420 F	450 F	306	250 F	200 F	250 F
Nigeria	5 237	5 472	5 000 F	5 300 F	4 204	3 561	3 000 F	3 300 F
Rwanda	100	131	131	130 F	134	144	142	140 F
South Africa	296 F	380 F	260 F	350 F	295	556	222	620
Sudan	1 400	1 720	2 110	2 150 F	1 256	1 300	1 497	1 530 F
Tanzania	174	164	130 F	130 F	147	191	170 F	130 F
Uganda	302	315 F	315 F	315 F	276	320 F	300 F	300 F
Upper Volta	999	1 051	1 037	1 050 F	514	515	481	530 F
Zambia	236 F	233 F	233 F	230 F	194 F	188 F	190 F	190 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**5 367**	**6 753**	**8 001**	**7 027**	**14 614**	**23 290**	**26 999**	**19 321**
Costa Rica	5	7 F	7 F	7 F	8	10 F	12 F	12 F
El Salvador	97	130	119	*131	91	146	155	*161
Guatemala	38	*60	*60	60 F	25	*36	*36	36 F
Honduras	42	*29	*30	30 F	51	*40	*42	35 F
Mexico	205	1 063	1 261	1 229	452	2 441	2 900	2 950
Nicaragua	50	*38	*56	50 F	47	40	*44	40 F
United States	4 909	5 410	6 451	5 497	13 912	20 556	23 790	16 056
SOUTH AMERICA	**906**	**1 739**	**2 571**	**2 993**	**1 413**	**2 822**	**5 704**	**6 679**
Argentina	856	1 564	2 282	2 720	1 359	2 502	5 159	6 100
Colombia	13	95	135	130	31	238	280	303
Peru	1	8	6	3	2	20	20	11
Uruguay	32	62	134	100	16	57	225	193
ASIA	**20 267**	**16 730**	**19 062**	**18 568**	**10 389**	**8 206**	**10 804**	**8 966**
India	18 155	14 811	16 964	16 800 F	8 848	6 443	8 992	7 500 F
Israel	21	12	9	*15	53	40	25	*47
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	62 F	65 F	65 F	65 F	53 F	55 F	55 F	55 F
Pakistan	529	500	589	540 F	261	302	378	320 F
Thailand	9	40 F	55 F	60 F	19	81	130 F	100 F
Yemen Arab Republic	1 329 F	1 100	1 200 F	900 F	950 F	1 020	1 000 F	650 F
EUROPE	**47**	**132**	**120**	**115**	**106**	**431**	**488**	**450**
Bulgaria	5	7	7 F	7 F	6	9	10 F	10 F
France	18	78	68	68	50	234	298	270 F
Italy	6	2	3	4	20	8	13	15
Spain	9	44	40	44	19	177	164	152
OCEANIA	**154**	**641**	**710**	**508**	**229**	**1 232**	**945**	**1 034**
Australia	154	639	708	506	228	1 228	942	1 031
U.S.S.R.	79 F	45	90	100 F	66 F	50	98	120 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**5 416**	**6 566**	**7 540**	**6 475**	**14 580**	**22 800**	**25 455**	**18 192**
North America	4 909	5 410	6 451	5 497	13 912	20 556	23 790	16 056
Western Europe	35	124	112	107	91	419	475	437
Oceania	154	639	708	506	228	1 228	942	1 031
Other developed market economies	318	393	269	365	349	597	248	668
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**32 568**	**31 675**	**34 870**	**35 195**	**20 981**	**21 946**	**27 485**	**27 067**
Africa	9 623	10 225	9 652	10 035	7 330	6 978	6 354	6 735
Latin America	1 364	3 082	4 122	4 524	2 115	5 562	8 914	9 945
Near East	2 871	2 976	3 442	3 187	2 398	2 531	2 692	2 385
Far East	18 708	15 390	17 652	17 447	9 136	6 872	9 521	7 998
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**156**	**122**	**167**	**177**	**138**	**125**	**174**	**196**
Asia	65	69	69	69	57	62	62	62
Europe and U.S.S.R.	91	53	98	108	81	63	112	134

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 9. - Wheat: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 9. - Blé: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**210 892**	**215 418**	**221 379**	**225 849**	**254 390**	**347 271**	**376 187**	**370 247**
AFRICA	**7 656**	**9 070**	**8 865**	**8 784**	**6 381**	**9 751**	**8 540**	**9 503**
Algeria	1 969	2 336	2 000 F	1 800 F	1 254	1 956	1 100 F	700 F
Egypt	557	523	524	550 F	1 459	1 618	1 837	1 750 F
Ethiopia	928	1 136	*1 100	*1 110	663	923	*860	*850
Morocco	1 578	1 998	2 039	2 111	1 336	2 161	1 574	3 048
South Africa	1 197	1 450 F	1 480 F	1 450 F	840	1 746	1 865	1 605
Tunisia	1 002	1 040	1 140	1 100 F	495	730	690	*760
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**31 397**	**28 439**	**32 302**	**36 253**	**49 985**	**58 272**	**65 181**	**65 545**
Canada	11 145	8 640	9 858	9 493	15 364	14 514	16 458	14 269
Mexico	784	629	596	778	1 549	1 672	2 091	2 764
United States	19 432	19 135	21 802	25 941	33 040	42 047	46 577	48 461
SOUTH AMERICA	**7 385**	**8 536**	**6 942**	**8 437**	**10 048**	**10 603**	**9 890**	**11 967**
Argentina	4 916	4 965	3 957	4 700 F	7 541	7 900	6 560	7 500 F
Brazil	812	2 320	*1 820	*2 250	574	983	*1 938	*2 700
Chile	753	712	534	601	1 082	1 195	747	871
Peru	153	138	145	170 F	150	140	149	180 F
Uruguay	453	185	292	500	465	187	297	500 F
ASIA	**62 452**	**75 294**	**74 840**	**76 196**	**55 950**	**93 560**	**88 250**	**90 190**
Afghanistan	2 321	2 897 F	2 236	2 500 F	2 207	2 450	2 750	3 000 F
China	25 175 F	28 701 F	28 701 F	29 000 F	22 230 F	34 502 F	35 002 F	35 500 F
India	13 402	19 139	19 881	20 000 F	11 191	26 410	24 923	22 500 F
Iran	3 580	5 000	5 000 F	5 000 F	2 873	4 500	4 600	4 400 F
Iraq	1 595	1 915	1 156	1 500 F	849	2 625	957	*1 800
Israel	58	109	101	100	90	301	230	270
Japan	572	114	75	80 F	1 332	284	202	*250
Jordan	268	224	113	220 F	180	211	38	*225
Korea, Rep. of	138	101	103	110 F	277	241	257	*280
Pakistan	4 984	5 797	5 971	6 134	4 152	6 890	7 351	7 631
Syrian Arab Republic	1 396	1 354	1 317	1 394	1 093	1 808	593	1 695
Turkey [2]	7 959	8 708	8 915	8 700 F	8 585	12 275	10 080	11 082
EUROPE	**28 573**	**27 718**	**26 485**	**27 497**	**59 349**	**82 046**	**82 147**	**89 793**
Austria	276	274	266	269	704	863	939	1 013
Belgium [2]	215	213	201	*198	826	950	1 006	*1 150
Bulgaria [2]	1 222	961	934	950 F	2 213	3 582	3 258	3 300 F
Czechoslovakia [2]	735	1 192	1 230	1 270	1 779	4 017	4 645	4 900 F
Denmark	130	135	123	106	535	592	542	597
Finland	259	179	188	217	448	462	462	536
France	4 265	3 949	3 958	4 106	12 495	18 046	17 823	18 852
German Dem. Rep.	430	690	696	700 F	1 357	2 744	2 861	2 940 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of [2]	1 391	1 626	1 603	1 622	4 607	6 608	7 134	7 720
Greece	1 193	904	865	*933	1 765	1 919	1 659	*2 200
Hungary	1 083	1 319	1 296	1 327	2 020	4 095	4 502	5 100 F
Ireland	104	68	56	52	343	270	216	208
Italy	4 398	3 804	3 590	3 750	8 857	9 421	8 899	9 600
Netherlands	138	156	138	130	606	673	725	715
Poland	1 516	2 048	1 960	1 970 F	2 988	5 147	5 805	5 900 F
Portugal	688	511	479	505	550	612	489	540 F
Romania	2 966	2 523	2 363	2 400 F	4 321	6 041	5 490	5 700 F
Spain [2]	4 161	3 587	3 151	3 282	4 365	4 562	3 966	4 503
Sweden	264	268	290	344	909	1 150	1 335	1 443
Switzerland [2]	109	97	93	91	355	400	360	355
United Kingdom	870	1 127	1 146	1 348	3 520	4 780	5 003	5 900
Yugoslavia [2]	2 006	1 925	1 698	1 850	3 599	4 844	4 751	6 300
OCEANIA	**6 806**	**7 869**	**9 334**	**8 782**	**8 470**	**7 046**	**12 395**	**11 249**
Australia	6 726	7 761	9 223	8 709	8 222	6 657	11 997	11 000
New Zealand	80	108	111	73	248	389	398	249
U.S.S.R.	**66 622**	**58 492**	**63 155**	***59 900**	**64 207**	**85 993**	**109 784**	**92 000 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**59 715**	**56 166**	**60 520**	**64 583**	**103 698**	**122 160**	**133 113**	**137 833**
North America	30 577	27 775	31 660	35 434	48 404	56 561	63 035	62 730
Western Europe	20 505	18 850	17 870	18 737	44 562	56 221	55 386	61 729
Oceania	6 806	7 869	9 334	8 782	8 470	7 046	12 395	11 249
Other developed market economies	1 828	1 673	1 656	1 630	2 262	2 331	2 297	2 125
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**50 900**	**62 796**	**59 948**	**63 176**	**49 123**	**78 512**	**71 007**	**76 390**
Africa	5 725	6 875	6 637	6 490	4 010	6 206	4 656	5 806
Latin America	8 206	9 200	7 584	9 256	11 629	12 314	12 036	14 782
Near East	18 116	21 163	19 787	20 508	17 608	26 033	21 292	24 694
Far East	18 853	25 559	26 848	26 922	15 875	33 960	33 023	31 108
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**100 277**	**96 455**	**100 911**	**98 090**	**101 570**	**146 599**	**172 067**	**156 024**
Asia	25 586	29 095	29 141	29 430	22 575	34 782	35 522	35 960
Europe and U.S.S.R.	74 691	67 361	71 770	68 660	78 994	111 818	136 545	120 064

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes spelt.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Y compris l'épeautre.

Table 10. - Castor beans: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 10. - Graines de ricin: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**1 364**	**1 515**	**1 482**	**1 631**	**685**	**869**	**899**	**1 138**
AFRICA	**118**	**107**	**109**	**112**	**61**	**62**	**58**	**67**
Angola	13	12 F	12 F	12 F	5	3 F	4 F	4 F
Ethiopia	21	22 F	23 F	25 F	10	13	*14	15 F
Kenya	11	10 F	10 F	10 F	4	2 F	2 F	2 F
Mozambique	5	6 F	6 F	6 F	2	3 F	3 F	3 F
South Africa	22	8 F	8 F	8 F	14	*5	5 F	5 F
Sudan	7	14	15	16 F	6	17	11	19 F
Tanzania	18	20 F	20 F	20 F	12	15 F	15 F	15 F
Uganda	5	7 F	7 F	7 F	2	3 F	3 F	3 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**39**	**22**	**23**	**23**	**31**	**12**	**15**	**15**
Mexico	12	11	11 F	11 F	8	4	4 F	4 F
United States	23	9 F	10 F	...	22	8	10	...
SOUTH AMERICA	**371**	**421**	**444**	**454**	**318**	**432**	**442**	**496**
Argentina	8	2	1	...	6	1	1	...
Brazil	323	377	400 F	410 F	268	385	396	450 F
Ecuador	24	*22	*22	...	21	*20	*20	...
Paraguay	11	*19	20 F	...	15	*25	25 F	...
ASIA	**688**	**734**	**681**	**850**	**219**	**300**	**289**	**395**
China	124 F	175 F	175 F	...	46 F	72 F	77 F	...
India	469	453	403	529 F	105	154	136	235
Iran	16	17 F	17 F	17 F	10	9 F	9 F	9 F
Pakistan	23	38 F	38 F	38 F	8	12 F	13 F	13 F
Thailand	39	*41	*38	40 F	41	*47	*48	50 F
EUROPE	**27**	**19**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Romania	21	19	19	20 F	14	10	10	10 F
U.S.S.R.	**123**	***212**	***206**	***212**	**37**	***53**	***85**	***154**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**48**	**17**	**18**	**18**	**40**	**13**	**15**	**15**
North America	23	9	10	10	22	8	10	10
Western Europe	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other developed market economies	22	8	8	8	14	5	5	5
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 041**	**1 088**	**1 060**	**1 202**	**546**	**720**	**711**	**880**
Africa	85	85	86	88	38	40	42	43
Latin America	387	434	457	467	327	436	447	501
Near East	27	31	32	33	20	27	21	29
Far East	543	538	485	614	161	217	201	307
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**274**	**410**	**404**	**411**	**100**	**137**	**174**	**243**
Asia	129	179	179	179	48	74	79	79
Europe and U.S.S.R.	146	231	225	232	52	63	95	164

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 11. - Copra: Production, 1961-65, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 11. - Coprah: Production, 1961-65, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	1961-65	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
WORLD	**3 537**	**3 474**	**3 468**	**3 548**	**3 956**	**4 283**	**3 837**	**3 797**
AFRICA	**134**	**137**	**142**	**140**	**141**	**138**	**143**	**143**
Comoro Islands	3	*4	5 F	4	5	5 F	6 F	6 F
Ivory Coast	1	5	5	7	8	9 F	9 F	9 F
Mozambique	56	60	54	*60	*62	*54	*60	60 F
Nigeria	10	10 F	11 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F
Tanzania	31	28 F	36 F	31 F	26 F	27 F	27 F	27 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**235**	**226**	**227**	**191**	**211**	**208**	**198**	**200**
Dominican Republic	7	7	7 F	8 F	8 F	8 F	8 F	8 F
Jamaica	16	17	16	16	19	16	*13	13 F
Mexico	181	172	173	137	152	150	145	145 F
St. Lucia	4	*6	*6	*7	6 F	6 F	6 F	6 F
Trinidad and Tobago	13	14	14	11	13	13	11 F	12 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**28**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**
Guyana	6	7	8	5	7	7 F	7 F	7 F
Venezuela	14	15	15	17	17	18	18 F	18 F
ASIA	**2 849**	**2 808**	**2 760**	**2 906**	**3 271**	**3 636**	**3 201**	**3 146**
India	290	330	349	362	350 F	350 F	360 F	350 F
Indonesia	644	*712	*715	*748	*726	*820	*800	760 F
Khmer Republic	5	9	8	8	8	8 F	9 F	9 F
Malaysia								
Sabah	31	*30	*30	*15	32	33 F	23 F	25 F
Sarawak	10	12	18	15	13	17	18 F	20 F
West Malaysia	132	154	133	166	149	133	124	130 F
Philippines	1 398	1 290	1 255	1 325	1 703	1 925	1 698	1 650 F
Sri Lanka	289	213	199	208	231 F	290 F	*105	*150
Thailand	22	35 F	32 F	28 F	33 F	36 F	37 F	35 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	26	20 F	17 F	21 F	23 F	20 F	23 F	25 F
OCEANIA	**291**	**276**	**312**	**283**	**304**	**272**	**265**	**276**
British Solomon Islands	25	21	25	25	26	21	16	18 F
Fiji	39	28	34	28	29	29	28	30 F
French Polynesia	24	18	26	24	22	14	14	15 F
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	7	7	7	7	9	5	7 F	7 F
New Hebrides	34	35	39	*32	35	*19	*21	22 F
Pacific Islands (Trust Territ.)	12	9	13	15 F	10 F	*9	9 F	9 F
Papua New Guinea	117	127	135	129	*142	*136	137 F	140 F
Tonga	11	8	12	8	9	*13	14 F	14 F
Western Samoa	15	*14	*16	*11	*20	*21	*16	18 F
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 537**	**3 474**	**3 468**	**3 548**	**3 956**	**4 283**	**3 837**	**3 797**
Africa	134	137	142	140	141	138	143	143
Latin America	262	253	255	219	240	238	228	232
Far East	2 849	2 808	2 760	2 906	3 271	3 636	3 201	3 146
Other developing market economies	291	276	312	283	304	272	265	276

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 12. - Cottonseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 12. - Graines de coton: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**32 932**	**33 926**	**33 248**	**34 056**	**20 221**	**24 048**	**23 768**	**24 148**
AFRICA	**4 234**	**5 182**	**5 221**	**4 976**	**1 908**	**2 573**	**2 423**	**2 546**
Angola	38	*81	*89	95 F	11	*40	65 F	70 F
Cameroon	75	*88	*71	80 F	25	*31	*20	27 F
Central African Republic	122	*125	*121	130 F	18	30 F	30 F	31 F
Chad	301	276	284	300 F	56	63	45 F	57 F
Dahomey	28	47	56 F	56 F	2	26	29 F	29 F
Egypt	738	652	672	*630	849	895	862	845 F
Ivory Coast	48	65	60 F	65 F	6	35	*29	33 F
Mali	38	*71	*71	75 F	14	*34	*25	31 F
Mozambique	301	*364	*364	*364	70	89	95 F	100 F
Nigeria	517	600 F	580 F	600 F	233	214 F	188 F	195 F
Rhodesia	5	60 F	60 F	60 F	4	*87	*70	*86
South Africa	46	*81	*81	*101	21	*36	*42	*72
Sudan	439	505	495	495	282	454	358	432
Tanzania	323	400 F	420 F	400 F	92	*152	*174	166 F
Uganda	831	*1 124	*1 112	*809	138	*165	*169	*143
Upper Volta	42	72	109	120 F	4	20	*19	23 F
Zaire	97	*162	*170	...	27	*44	*44	...
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**7 038**	**6 025**	**5 607**	**6 200**	**6 779**	**5 988**	**5 519**	**5 907**
El Salvador	90	73	85	95	110	110	121	140
Guatemala	81	*70	*89	*105	82	134	*153	*190
Mexico [2]	800	500	420	500 F	876	679	575	705 F
Nicaragua	112	109	136	*183	128	*163	*169	*235
United States	5 915	5 254	4 854	5 292	5 558	4 892	4 488	4 620
SOUTH AMERICA	**3 272**	**3 590**	**3 511**	**3 530**	**1 556**	**1 903**	**1 997**	**1 891**
Argentina	522	398	467	450 F	230	173	244	*215
Bolivia	3	47	66	*66	3	31	66	*44
Brazil [2]	2 226	2 631	2 428	2 428	915	1 277	1 216	1 132
Colombia	152	270	*247	*264	126	243	*234	*252
Paraguay	51	51	*81	*99	22	*26	*44	*50
Peru	248	120 F	148	155 F	233	*108	145	*150
Venezuela	47	56	*57	60 F	19	34	37	*37
ASIA	**15 385**	**15 986**	**15 790**	**16 179**	**6 268**	**8 841**	**8 425**	**8 348**
Afghanistan	109	60 F	60 F	60 F	52	*57	*53	58 F
China	4 074 F	*4 534	*4 453	4 400 F	2 300 F	2 820 F	3 080 F	2 920 F
India [2]	7 987	7 811	7 729	8 000 F	2 064	2 328	2 320	2 260 F
Iran	362	*334	*334	*380	219	*370	*365	*415
Israel	15	35	*31	*37	26	65	58	70 F
Pakistan [2]	1 454	2 011	1 845	*1 900	760	1 403	1 318	1 360 F
Syrian Arab Republic	284	238	244	*215	261	*269	*250	*230
Thailand	64	*81	*61	...	32	*49	*50	...
Turkey	660	760	677	*770	449	870	820	*880
EUROPE	**567**	**368**	**335**	**322**	**411**	**421**	**371**	**366**
Bulgaria	52	37	37	...	25	33	34	...
Greece	201	173	*146	*155	175	260	200	255 F
Spain	264	122	119	97	185	112	120	100 F
OCEANIA	**15**	**40**	**43**	**39**	**7**	**86**	**63**	**60**
Australia	15	40	43	39	7	86	63	*60
U.S.S.R.	**2 421**	**2 735**	**2 742**	***2 810**	**3 292**	***4 735**	***4 970**	***5 030**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**6 485**	**5 719**	**5 285**	**5 742**	**5 984**	**5 457**	**4 977**	**5 143**
North America	5 915	5 254	4 854	5 292	5 558	4 892	4 488	4 620
Western Europe	493	309	276	263	372	378	326	321
Oceania	15	40	43	39	7	86	63	60
Other developed market economies	62	116	112	148	47	101	100	142
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**19 845**	**20 840**	**20 670**	**21 005**	**8 595**	**10 983**	**10 684**	**10 998**
Africa	3 011	3 944	3 973	3 740	756	1 188	1 161	1 197
Latin America	4 395	4 361	4 264	4 438	2 777	2 999	3 028	3 178
Near East	2 651	2 634	2 570	2 638	2 142	2 969	2 756	2 902
Far East	9 789	9 901	9 863	10 189	2 921	3 827	3 739	3 721
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**6 602**	**7 365**	**7 294**	**7 309**	**5 641**	**7 608**	**8 107**	**8 007**
Asia	4 107	4 571	4 493	4 440	2 310	2 829	3 092	2 932
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 496	2 794	2 801	2 869	3 332	4 779	5 015	5 075

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Estimates based on data for cotton lint published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Estimations établies sur la base de données pour le coton fibre, publiées par le Comité consultatif international du coton.

Table 13. - Groundnuts (in shell): Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 13. - Arachides (non décortiquées): Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**18 244**	**19 750**	**19 045**	**19 080**	**15 883**	**16 610**	**17 470**	**18 090**
AFRICA	**6 434**	**7 322**	**6 848**	**7 257**	**5 363**	**5 563**	**4 488**	**6 009**
Cameroon	134	200 F	200 F	210 F	112	170	170 F	200 F
Central African Republic	77	105 F	110 F	110 F	62	85 F	90 F	90 F
Chad	176	55	80 F	90 F	140	45	50 F	60 F
Dahomey	75	83	70 F	...	27	42	35 F	...
Egypt	20	16	14	16 F	43	31	28	30 F
Gambia	139	173 F	175 F	185 F	97	*102	112 F	130 F
Ghana	55	99	110 F	120 F	44	89	122	135 F
Ivory Coast	56	52	52 F	52 F	28	42	42 F	42 F
Madagascar	40	46	46 F	46 F	37	51	50 F	50 F
Mali	168	250 F	200 F	250 F	136	*150	*100	180 F
Niger	325	250 F	200 F	300 F	208	150 F	100 F	200 F
Nigeria	1 842	1 855	1 600 F	1 750 F	1 858	1 763	700 F	1 550 F
Rhodesia	157	170 F	170 F	170 F	103	130 F	130 F	130 F
Senegal	1 059	950 F	1 000 F	1 000 F	1 010	*540	*760	850 F
South Africa	301	351	235	364	225	420	207	561
Sudan	313	690 F	725 F	650 F	329	568	635	550 F
Tanzania	78	63 F	63 F	63 F	78	34	35 F	35 F
Uganda	153	185 F	185 F	185 F	128	180 F	170 F	170 F
Upper Volta	111	125 F	167	150 F	59	60	63	70 F
Zaire	222	468	280 F	300 F	133	255	190 F	220 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**718**	**746**	**751**	**760**	**1 051**	**1 658**	**1 740**	**1 778**
Dominican Republic	50	*77	*75	*85	48	*90	*88	*100
Mexico	72	47	50 F	50 F	91	63	57	*50
United States	569	602	605	604	890	1 485	1 576	1 609
SOUTH AMERICA	**796**	**1 118**	**871**	**757**	**1 007**	**1 201**	**1 077**	**870**
Argentina	291	294	379	345	357	252	440	334
Brazil	461	759	430	350	610	956	580	479
Paraguay	15	22 F	17	...	13	17	14	...
ASIA	**10 261**	**10 515**	**10 532**	**10 265**	**8 414**	**8 056**	**10 102**	**9 382**
Bangladesh	10	23	25 F	25 F	13	31	35 F	35 F
Burma	545	601	600 F	660 F	356	391	459	500 F
China	1 811 F	2 126 F	2 173 F	2 175 F	2 071 F	2 494 F	2 697 F	2 710 F
India	7 226	6 990	6 900	*6 560	5 125	4 092	5 798	*5 000
Indonesia	363	356	407	420 F	417	455	505	530 F
Japan	64	52	48	...	139	115	97	...
Pakistan	16	31	38	...	19	44	54	...
Philippines	22	*33	33	35 F	13	14	18	20 F
Thailand	86	*146	*145	...	117	210	*221	...
EUROPE	**15**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**27**	**19**	**20**	**20**
Greece	3	4	3	4 F	5	8	9	8 F
Spain	5	3	3	3 F	8	5	6	5 F
OCEANIA	**20**	**38**	**33**	**31**	**21**	**49**	**41**	**40**
Australia	16	34	29	27	18	46	39	38
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**968**	**1 052**	**932**	**1 057**	**1 310**	**2 102**	**1 955**	**2 342**
North America	569	602	605	604	890	1 485	1 576	1 609
Western Europe	14	8	7	7	26	16	17	17
Oceania	16	34	29	27	18	46	39	38
Other developed market economies	369	408	290	419	376	555	324	678
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**15 426**	**16 521**	**15 888**	**15 797**	**12 463**	**11 964**	**12 767**	**12 996**
Africa	5 794	6 259	5 868	6 221	4 756	4 529	3 607	4 857
Latin America	945	1 263	1 017	913	1 169	1 437	1 242	1 040
Near East	356	749	779	706	418	688	746	660
Far East	8 328	8 246	8 220	7 953	6 117	5 308	7 169	6 436
Other developing market economies	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**1 851**	**2 177**	**2 225**	**2 227**	**2 111**	**2 544**	**2 749**	**2 762**
Asia	1 849	2 174	2 223	2 225	2 109	2 540	2 745	2 758
Europe and U.S.S.R.	1	3	2	2	1	4	4	4

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 14. - Linseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 14. - Graines de lin: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**7 844**	**5 762**	**5 583**	**5 874**	**3 437**	**2 529**	**2 502**	**2 573**
AFRICA	**136**	**152**	**152**	**156**	**72**	**94**	**89**	**95**
Egypt	12	15	18	20 F	12	17	20	22 F
Ethiopia	106	125	125 F	...	53	67	66 F	...
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 929**	**1 006**	**1 293**	**1 315**	**1 267**	**811**	**922**	**793**
Canada	769	535	587	607	514	447	493	414
Mexico	19	6	*8	*6	15	10	*12	*10
United States	1 141	466	698	703	738	353	418	369
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 356**	**531**	**453**	**508**	**881**	**381**	**339**	**389**
Argentina	1 158	441	390	450 F	763	330	297	350 F
Brazil	59	15 F	15 F	...	38	*7	*12	...
Uruguay	133	74	48	43	76	43	29	26
ASIA	**2 141**	**2 252**	**1 930**	**2 090**	**530**	**624**	**536**	**597**
Afghanistan	48	55 F	56 F	...	15	17 F	18 F	...
Bangladesh	21	13	12	...	10	7	5	...
China	60 F	80 F	80 F	80 F	35 F	50 F	52 F	52 F
India	1 941	2 064	1 740	1 900 F	433	530	439	*500
Iran	15	14 F	14 F	14 F	6	6 F	6 F	6 F
Iraq	12	6	9 F	...	7	4	6 F	...
Pakistan	6	8	*7	8 F	3	4	*3	4 F
Turkey	28	11	11	10 F	17	6	6	*5
EUROPE	**377**	**300**	**260**	**255**	**217**	**186**	**161**	**169**
Belgium	32	8	7	7 F	20	6	5	6 F
Czechoslovakia	45	25	30	31	15	11	14	15 F
France	65	34	19	16 F	46	19	11	10 F
German Democratic Republic	19	9	4	...	7	4	2	...
Hungary	7	25	21	20 F	5	22	17	18 F
Netherlands	25	6	5	7 F	25	4	3	*5
Poland	119	97	77	73 F	64	64	51	50 F
Romania	39	84	85	85 F	20	51	45	50 F
OCEANIA	**42**	**21**	**25**	**30**	**33**	**22**	**29**	**30**
Australia	35	16	20	25 F	24	10	17	18 F
New Zealand	6	5 F	5 F	5 F	8	12 F	12 F	12 F
U.S.S.R.	**1 864**	**1 500 F**	**1 470 F**	**1 520 F**	**438**	***413**	**425 F**	**500 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**2 099**	**1 074**	**1 344**	**1 373**	**1 391**	**855**	**960**	**836**
North America	1 910	1 000	1 285	1 310	1 252	801	910	783
Western Europe	138	52	34	33	103	32	21	23
Oceania	42	21	25	30	33	22	29	30
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 583**	**2 860**	**2 462**	**2 679**	**1 460**	**1 057**	**924**	**1 039**
Africa	124	138	134	136	61	77	69	73
Latin America	1 375	536	461	514	896	390	351	399
Near East	116	101	108	109	57	50	56	57
Far East	1 968	2 085	1 759	1 920	446	540	448	510
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**2 162**	**1 828**	**1 776**	**1 822**	**587**	**617**	**618**	**699**
Asia	60	80	80	80	35	50	52	52
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 102	1 748	1 696	1 742	552	567	566	647

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 15. - Olives and olive oil: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 15. - Olives et huile d'olive: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Olives				Olive oil - Huile d'olive			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
WORLD	**7 211**	**8 006**	**8 420**	**8 437**	**1 362**	**1 598**	**1 676**	**1 611**
AFRICA	**704**	**902**	**1 219**	**1 038**	**127**	**144**	**210**	**168**
Algeria	150	175	150 F	150 F	18	23	18 F	18 F
Egypt	10	8	8	8 F	—	—	—	—
Libyan Arab Republic	45	94	65 F	70 F	8	20	14 F	15 F
Morocco	186	269	290 F	340 F	27	35	38	45 F
Tunisia	314	356	706	470 F	72	66	140	*90
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**54**	**34**	**77**	**61**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**
United States	47	22	66	50 F	1	—	*1	1 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**81**	**64**	**110**	**89**	**10**	**11**	**25**	**17**
Argentina	51	36	82	60 F	8	10	23	15 F
Peru	8	11 F	11 F	12 F	—	—	—	—
ASIA	**778**	**1 326**	**593**	**1 296**	**135**	**233**	**101**	**191**
Cyprus	15	20	8	15 F	2	3	1 F	2 F
Iran	15	15 F	14	14 F	1	1 F	1 F	1 F
Israel	12	25 F	18 F	25 F	1	*3	*1	2 F
Jordan	59	35	5	30 F	12	8 F	1 F	5 F
Lebanon	44	40	60 F	45 F	8	*8	*13	10 F
Syrian Arab Republic	85	161	144	150 F	19	33	28 F	30 F
Turkey	537	1 019	333	1 004	92	176	55	140
EUROPE	**5 592**	**5 677**	**6 417**	**5 951**	**1 088**	**1 208**	**1 338**	**1 233**
France	7	10	16	12 F	1	2 F	*3	2 F
Greece	982	1 020	950 F	1 020 F	198	285	235 F	250 F
Italy	2 192	1 870	2 828	2 750 F	432	370	585	550 F
Portugal	581	410 F	265 F	280 F	76	54	36	38 F
Spain	1 774	2 323	2 315	1 840 F	372	491	470	*385
Yugoslavia	29	12	12 F	15 F	5	2	*4	3 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**5 626**	**5 695**	**6 473**	**5 995**	**1 086**	**1 207**	**1 335**	**1 231**
North America	47	22	66	50	1	—	1	1
Western Europe	5 566	5 645	6 385	5 916	1 084	1 203	1 333	1 228
Oceania	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other developed market economies	12	25	18	25	1	3	1	2
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 557**	**2 276**	**1 913**	**2 407**	**271**	**386**	**335**	**374**
Africa	650	800	1 146	960	118	124	196	153
Latin America	88	75	121	100	11	12	26	18
Near East	819	1 401	646	1 347	142	250	113	203
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**28**	**34**	**34**	**34**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Europe and U.S.S.R.	26	32	32	32	4	5	5	5

NOTE: With the exception of Portugal, data for European countries relate to total oil production, including oil extracted from olive residues. Generally speaking, other countries report only production of virgin oil extracted by mechanical methods.

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

NOTE: A l'exception du Portugal, les données relatives aux pays européens représentent la production totale d'huile (y compris l'huile de grignons). En général, les autres pays ne font état que de la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 16. - Palm kernels and palm oil : Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 16. - Palmistes et huile de palme: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Palm kernels - Palmistes				Palm oil - Huile de palme			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
WORLD	**1 086**	**1 304**	**1 303**	**1 424**	**1 443**	**2 435**	**2 551**	**2 758**
AFRICA	**825**	**823**	**785**	**865**	**1 096**	**1 301**	**1 299**	**1 314**
Angola	22	*13	*12	*12	38	70 F	71 F	75 F
Cameroon	37	*57	*60	*60	43	*58	*60	*60
Central African Republic	1	—	—	—	1	1 F	1 F	1 F
Congo	7	3 F	3 F	3 F	7	6 F	6 F	6 F
Dahomey	51	*56	*65	*67	25	*42	*45	*47
Equatorial Guinea	3	2 F	2 F	2 F	3	4 F	4 F	4 F
Gambia	2	2 F	2 F	2 F	2	2 F	2 F	2 F
Ghana	15	*38	*38	*38	27	*60	*60	*60
Guinea	22	*35	*35	*35	26	30 F	40 F	40 F
Guinea-Bissau	13	*6	*7	7 F	8	8 F	8 F	8 F
Ivory Coast	13	24	*25	*55	15	81	100 F	130 F
Liberia	9	*17	*17	*17	7	7 F	9 F	10 F
Nigeria	437	400 F	360 F	400 F	672	680 F	660 F	675 F
São Tomé and Principe	4	2 F	2 F	2 F	2	1 F	1 F	1 F
Senegal	5	5 F	7 F	7 F	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	60	*47	*41	*52	37	*62	60 F	65 F
Tanzania	1	1 F	1 F	1 F	1	2 F	2 F	2 F
Togo	13	10	*8	10 F	5	5 F	3 F	4 F
Zaire	110	*105	*100	*95	175	180	*164	170 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**29**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**23**	**33**	**32**	**32**
Costa Rica	2	3 F	4 F	4 F	7	14 F	15 F	15 F
Honduras	1	4 F	3 F	3 F	3	9 F	7 F	8 F
Mexico	26	*30	*30	*30	13	10	11	11 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**159**	**223**	**233**	**240**	**12**	**59**	**75**	**80**
Brazil [2]	144	190 F	195 F	200 F	6	8 F	8 F	8 F
Colombia	—	10 F	10 F	10 F	1	37	*51	*55
Ecuador	6	*6	6 F	6 F	1	*6	*8	8 F
Paraguay	8	17 F	21 F	23 F	4	7	8 F	9 F
ASIA	**73**	**221**	**249**	**283**	**312**	**1 042**	**1 145**	**1 332**
Indonesia	33	59	64	*67	151	269	290	320 F
Malaysia								
Sabah	—	14	*19	20 F	1	72	73	70 F
West Malaysia	30	137	155	185 F	120	659	740	900 F
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 076**	**1 294**	**1 293**	**1 415**	**1 403**	**2 395**	**2 511**	**2 718**
Africa	825	823	785	865	1 096	1 301	1 299	1 314
Latin America	188	261	270	277	35	92	107	112
Far East	63	211	239	273	272	1 002	1 105	1 292

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Babassu kernels.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Noix de babassou.

Table 17. - Rapeseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 17. - Graines de colza: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**6 826**	**9 454**	**9 186**	**9 429**	**4 287**	**6 767**	**7 178**	**7 221**
AFRICA	**13**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Ethiopia	13	15	16 F	16 F	5	6	6 F	6 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**312**	**1 331**	**1 282**	**1 327**	**282**	**1 306**	**1 213**	**1 191**
Canada	306	1 323	1 275	1 319	278	1 300	1 207	1 184
SOUTH AMERICA	**47**	**59**	**34**	**31**	**54**	**81**	**43**	**40**
Chile	42	56	31	28	48	78	40	37 F
ASIA	**5 765**	**6 804**	**6 555**	**6 675**	**2 819**	**3 048**	**3 498**	**3 311**
China	1 883 F	2 402 F	2 402 F	2 500 F	1 035 F	1 152 F	*1 200	*1 250
India	3 027	3 614	3 390	3 400 F	1 277	1 433	1 853	*1 600
Japan	143	10	8	5	178	16	13	9
Korea, Rep. of	6	25 F	28 F	...	4	30 F	35 F	...
Pakistan	481	562	534	539	221	301	287	293
EUROPE	**672**	**1 158**	**1 273**	**1 341**	**1 115**	**2 290**	**2 399**	**2 645**
Austria	5	3	2	...	9	7	5	...
Czechoslovakia	45	53	57	45	59	107	117	95 F
Denmark	21	31	47	*52	42	50	92	*100
Finland	7	6	10	12	8	9	16	19 F
France	107	323	326	325 F	196	713	661	686
German Democratic Republic	113	111	122	130 F	171	234	246	270 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	47	106	108	113	100	249	222	274
Hungary	6	50	50	50 F	7	52	68	70 F
Italy	6	3	5	...	9	6	11	...
Netherlands	4	15	15	14	10	45	41	38
Norway	2	2	5	...	3	2	6 F	...
Poland	223	276	315	380 F	323	430	512	*650
Sweden [2]	66	152	171	163	153	328	338	340
Switzerland	6	10	9	10 F	12	24	20	22 F
United Kingdom	1	7	14	*20	3	*14	31	*40
Yugoslavia	4	9	9 F	...	4	14	8	...
OCEANIA	—	**77**	**17**	**30**	—	**29**	**11**	**20**
Australia	—	77	17	30 F	—	29	11	20 F
U.S.S.R.	**16**	**9**	**9 F**	**9 F**	**12**	**8**	**8 F**	**8 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**726**	**2 078**	**2 022**	**2 085**	**1 006**	**2 809**	**2 684**	**2 771**
North America	307	1 324	1 275	1 320	279	1 300	1 207	1 285
Western Europe	276	667	722	730	549	1 464	1 453	1 457
Oceania	—	77	17	30	—	29	11	20
Other developed market economies	143	10	8	5	178	16	13	9
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 804**	**4 473**	**4 201**	**4 224**	**1 668**	**1 972**	**2 340**	**2 104**
Africa	13	15	16	16	5	6	6	6
Latin America	52	66	41	38	57	87	49	46
Near East	7	2	1	1	6	1	1	1
Far East	3 733	4 391	4 144	4 169	1 613	1 878	2 284	2 051
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**2 296**	**2 902**	**2 962**	**3 120**	**1 613**	**1 986**	**2 154**	**2 346**
Asia	1 883	2 402	2 402	2 500	1 035	1 152	1 200	1 250
Europe and U.S.S.R.	413	500	560	620	578	834	954	1 096

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Water content, 18 percent.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Teneur en eau, 18 pour cent.

Table 18. - Sesame seed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 18. - Graines de sésame: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**5 633**	**6 437**	**6 285**	**6 145**	**1 693**	**1 904**	**1 978**	**1 971**
AFRICA	**1 017**	**1 896**	**1 563**	**1 488**	**369**	**604**	**498**	**545**
Cameroon	7	16 F	16 F	16 F	3	6 F	6 F	6 F
Egypt	20	17	15	17 F	20	24	21	23 F
Ethiopia	78	164	165 F	160 F	31	93	*100	95 F
Nigeria	234	213 F	213 F	213 F	57	62 F	62 F	62 F
Somalia	15	25	20 F	20 F	5	8 F	6 F	6 F
Sudan	420	1 196	871	800 F	178	340	232	*280
Tanzania	37	43 F	43 F	43 F	11	11 F	11 F	11 F
Uganda	97	66 F	66 F	66 F	33	17 F	17 F	17 F
Upper Volta	20	34	35 F	35 F	5	6	6 F	6 F
Zaire	12	15 F	15 F	15 F	3	*5	5 F	5 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**262**	**283**	**247**	**266**	**170**	**159**	**169**	**185**
Guatemala	2	8	8 F	9 F	1	10	*9	*9
Mexico	247	262	*225	*243	160	139	*150	*165
Nicaragua	9	8	7 F	7 F	6	4	4 F	4 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**131**	**160**	**181**	**211**	**78**	**93**	**99**	**117**
Colombia	57	43	39 F	*53	36	28	*20	*32
Venezuela	65	108	134 F	150 F	37	59	74	80 F
ASIA	**4 194**	**4 081**	**4 280**	**4 166**	**1 067**	**1 040**	**1 207**	**2 018**
Bangladesh	53	48	47 F	47 F	25	26	28 F	28 F
Burma	495	497	637	640 F	76	71	122	125
China	921 F	905 F	905 F	905 F	351 F	*360	*365	*365
India	2 442	2 288	2 358	2 250 F	442	385	486	400 F
Iran	8	10 F	10 F	10 F	6	8 F	8 F	8 F
Iraq	11	20	19 F	19 F	7	12	13 F	13 F
Japan	7	5 F	5 F	5 F	5	3 F	3 F	3 F
Khmer Republic	15	10	10	10 F	10	7	7	7 F
Korea, Rep. of	8	30	32 F	32 F	3	13 F	13 F	13 F
Pakistan	32	30	31	30 F	9	10	10	10 F
Sri Lanka	15	7	6	6 F	7	4 F	3	3 F
Syrian Arab Republic	8	33	33	30 F	5	10	21	18 F
Thailand	18	*34	*35	*35	15	*27	*29	30 F
Turkey	69	63	48	43 F	39	33	26	*24
EUROPE	**25**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**7**	**5**	**5**
Greece	20	12	10	10 F	7	5	3	3 F
U.S.S.R.	**3**	**1 F**	**1 F**	**1 F**	—	—	—	—
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**35**	**20**	**18**	**18**	**15**	**10**	**8**	**8**
Western Europe	24	14	11	11	9	7	4	4
Other developed market economies	10	6	6	6	6	3	3	3
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**4 666**	**5 501**	**5 352**	**5 211**	**1 324**	**1 531**	**1 602**	**1 595**
Africa	576	682	677	672	171	240	245	241
Latin America	392	443	427	476	248	252	268	302
Near East	603	1 403	1 061	983	314	490	386	431
Far East	3 094	2 973	3 186	3 080	591	549	703	621
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**932**	**915**	**915**	**915**	**354**	**363**	**368**	**368**
Asia	928	912	912	912	354	363	368	368

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 19. - Soybeans: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 19. - Soja: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**28 363**	**38 388**	**44 284**	**43 896**	**32 467**	**52 352**	**62 905**	**58 212**
AFRICA	**187**	**185**	**185**	**190**	**66**	**73**	**76**	**80**
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**12 135**	**18 856**	**23 327**	**21 677**	**19 791**	**35 300**	**43 541**	**35 073**
Canada	94	164	190	182	181	375	397	337
Mexico	25	199	*306	*245	50	344	*510	*380
United States	12 016	18 493	22 830	21 250	19 560	34 581	42 634	34 356
SOUTH AMERICA	**376**	**2 493**	**3 618**	**4 674**	**408**	**3 979**	**5 541**	**7 863**
Argentina	12	68	157	346	12	78	272	496
Brazil	337	*2 274	*3 300	4 150 F	353	*3 666	*5 035	*7 100
Colombia	21	52	54 F	64 F	32	102	*97	*120
ASIA	**14 813**	**15 907**	**16 069**	**16 186**	**11 793**	**12 500**	**12 991**	**13 231**
China [2]	13 293 F	14 286 F	14 336 F	14 360 F	10 683 F	11 240 F	11 760 F	11 800 F
Indonesia	583	685	751	770 F	395	515	446	550 F
Japan	239	89	88	80 F	304	122	127	118
Korea, Rep. of	290	275	*284	300 F	163	224	*246	*323
Thailand	27	*84	*93	*102	27	*94	*106	*132
Turkey	6	6	5	6 F	5	13	7	12 F
EUROPE	**20**	**129**	**219**	**244**	**15**	**208**	**294**	**384**
Bulgaria	1	14	19	22 F	1	13	31	33 F
Romania	8	109	183	200 F	3	186	244	320 F
Yugoslavia	8	4	4 F	4 F	9	6	6 F	6 F
OCEANIA	**1**	**18**	**29**	**46**	**1**	**34**	**38**	**60**
Australia	1	18	*28	*46	1	34	*38	*60
U.S.S.R.	**832**	**800 F**	***838**	***880**	**394**	**258**	***423**	**520 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**12 364**	**18 782**	**23 166**	**21 593**	**20 057**	**35 129**	**43 210**	**34 894**
North America	12 110	18 657	23 021	21 433	19 741	34 956	43 031	34 693
Western Europe	8	6	17	22	9	9	19	31
Oceania	1	18	29	46	1	34	38	60
Other developed market economies	245	101	100	92	307	130	123	110
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 516**	**3 954**	**5 292**	**6 393**	**1 135**	**5 272**	**6 965**	**9 373**
Africa	181	173	173	178	63	70	71	75
Latin America	401	2 692	3 924	4 919	458	4 323	6 051	8 243
Near East	6	13	12	13	5	23	17	22
Far East	928	1 076	1 183	1 283	609	856	825	1 033
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**14 483**	**15 652**	**15 826**	**15 912**	**11 275**	**11 952**	**12 730**	**12 944**
Asia	13 640	14 729	14 786	14 810	10 876	11 494	12 031	12 071
Europe and U.S.S.R.	844	923	1 040	1 102	400	457	698	873

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 20. - Sunflowerseed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 20. - Graines de tournesol: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**7 018**	**8 886**	**9 388**	**9 159**	**7 338**	**9 472**	**12 000**	**11 664**
AFRICA	**232**	**249**	**371**	**324**	**113**	**202**	**279**	**329**
Morocco	7	40	21	30 F	5	25	18	25 F
South Africa	181	156	297	241	91	151	233	276
Tanzania	32	30 F	30 F	30 F	10	10 F	10 F	10 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**39**	**379**	**382**	**274**	**32**	**364**	**391**	**275**
Canada	20	88	52	14	13	77	41	10 F
United States	19	291	330 F	260 F	19	287	350	265
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 084**	**1 404**	**1 458**	**1 293**	**729**	**908**	**965**	**1 030**
Argentina	920	1 287	1 338	1 190	625	828	880	970
Chile	33	15	12	9	39	20	13	12
Uruguay	130	103	109	91	65	60	71	48
ASIA	**181**	**631**	**622**	**631**	**185**	**686**	**692**	**652**
China	52 F	55 F	55 F	55 F	65 F	70 F	71 F	70 F
Iran	1	*67	70 F	70 F	2	*43	45 F	45 F
Turkey	123	493	481	490 F	114	560	560	520
EUROPE	**984**	**1 534**	**1 558**	**1 708**	**1 209**	**2 116**	**2 233**	**2 296**
Bulgaria	253	274	252	265 F	338	494	448	*500
France	17	47	44	45 F	24	73	91	75 F
Hungary	115	108	103	114	115	134	153	165 F
Italy	2	9	14	17 F	4	19	26	35 F
Romania	452	554	512	560 F	504	850	756	800 F
Spain	7	344	382	433	5	243	299	295
Yugoslavia	126	171	226	*250	207	277	433	400
OCEANIA	**3**	**295**	**242**	**158**	**2**	**148**	**102**	**83**
Australia	3	295	242	158	2	148	102	83
U.S.S.R.	**4 495**	**4 394**	**4 754**	***4 770**	**5 068**	**5 048**	**7 339**	***7 000**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**384**	**1 407**	**1 591**	**1 422**	**374**	**1 281**	**1 580**	**1 444**
North America	39	379	382	274	32	364	391	275
Western Europe	158	574	667	746	247	614	851	807
Oceania	3	295	242	158	2	148	102	83
Other developed market economies	184	160	300	244	94	155	236	279
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 260**	**2 070**	**2 097**	**1 950**	**868**	**1 571**	**1 629**	**1 661**
Africa	50	93	74	83	21	51	46	53
Latin America	1 084	1 404	1 458	1 293	729	908	965	1 030
Near East	126	571	563	572	117	612	617	577
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**5 374**	**5 409**	**5 700**	**5 787**	**6 096**	**6 620**	**8 792**	**8 560**
Asia	52	55	55	55	65	70	71	71
Europe and U.S.S.R.	5 322	5 354	5 645	5 732	6 031	6 550	8 721	8 489

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 21. - Barley: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 21. - Orge: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	629.3	1.582.5	2.617.9	4.051.5	404.9	1 951.3	3 384.9	4 498.7	440.4	1 381.6	2 251.7	3 185.3	351.8
United States	0.5	781.6	871.8	1 109.1	53.2	742.6	989.3	1 249.4	318.3	852.5	1 501.8	1 982.1	376.1
Total	*629.8*	*2 364.1*	*3 489.7*	*5 160.6*	*458.1*	*2 693.9*	*4 374.2*	*5 748.1*	*758.7*	*2 234.1*	*3 753.5*	*5 167.4*	*727.9*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	50.4	55.3	59.4	74.8	70.5	75.8	85.8	89.3	83.9	94.1	F 125.5	F 150.0	...
ASIA													
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	5.5	35.5	—	—	—	—	...
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	16.7	36.6	5.1	F 5.2	F 5.3	5.4	...
Total	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	—	*5.5*	*22.2*	*72.1*	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.4*	...
EUROPE													
Denmark	41.7	47.6	58.2	149.2	101.2	137.8	151.4	196.5	65.8	108.5	124.3	170.9	75.9
France	437.8	1 018.5	1 723.6	2 715.3	1 594.4	2 184.7	2 799.0	3 695.2	1 037.5	2 097.1	F3144.3	4 137.2	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	27.4	35.7	51.8	145.6	212.2	422.6	516.4	545.3	104.6	217.0	282.0	352.3	61.1
Netherlands	F 12.8	63.7	F 98.2	131.8	47.5	112.2	158.9	195.8	38.1	85.0	107.4	137.7	...
Poland	F 10.4	F 47.1	F 58.8	78.4	F 17.1	F 77.6	F 97.1	129.4	F 5.6	F 25.6	F 32.0	43.0	...
United Kingdom	50.5	68.5	70.1	71.8	5.4	6.9	7.4	51.8	47.8	52.5	172.5	268.8	27.5
Total	*580.6*	*1 281.1*	*2 060.7*	*3 292.1*	*1 977.8*	*2 941.8*	*3 730.2*	*4 814.0*	*1 299.4*	*2 585.7*	*3 862.5*	*5 109.9*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	448.4	867.6	1 123.1	1 312.1	909.2	1 399.6	1 546.3	1 644.4	350.8	563.5	637.0	666.6	330.8
GRAND TOTAL	1 709	4 568	6 733	9 840	3 416	7 117	9 759	12 368	2 498	5 483	8 384	11 099	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	4.0	46.8	96.4	204.9	5.8	154.9	220.6	360.0	0.5	81.8	108.7	181.3	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	8.8	18.8	24.1	28.2	8.9	13.5	19.8	25.4	7.6	21.1	21.1	28.1	...
Peru	7.8	7.8	7.9	11.9	4.9	6.5	13.8	26.1	4.0	4.9	13.2	19.0	...
Total	*16.6*	*26.6*	*32.0*	*40.1*	*13.8*	*20.0*	*33.6*	*51.5*	*11.6*	*26.0*	*34.3*	*47.1*	...
ASIA													
Israel	41.3	61.4	120.7	149.5	43.8	62.7	107.4	139.7	32.8	60.7	117.0	144.8	...
Japan	272.0	393.2	638.0	865.3	172.5	440.9	709.9	1 004.0	340.4	681.7	1 058.7	1 321.7	315.5
Lebanon	7.2	14.5	38.9	84.0	22.6	28.4	54.4	54.5	12.1	26.0	F 50.0	F 100.0	...
Total	*320.5*	*469.1*	*797.6*	*1 098.8*	*238.9*	*532.0*	*871.7*	*1 198.2*	*385.3*	*768.4*	*1 225.7*	*1 566.5*	...
EUROPE													
Austria	28.9	97.7	99.6	108.1	7.9	15.9	19.6	20.8	22.9	54.1	60.9	68.9	29.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	215.9	426.2	607.9	814.4	216.2	390.2	648.6	914.7	203.4	358.8	691.4	949.4	328.3
Czechoslovakia	39.2	62.2	66.8	133.3	38.6	38.6	56.1	112.2	—	—	F 75.0	135.2	...
Denmark	49.6	260.7	372.6	374.2	44.5	46.5	114.0	136.1	12.4	55.8	96.4	130.3	7.4
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	524.9	1 134.3	1 396.9	1 770.6	430.8	870.9	1 165.7	1 579.7	413.5	704.0	1 028.0	1 459.8	318.1
Ireland	40.6	130.0	179.8	181.8	0.2	13.4	40.6	48.8	5.3	6.4	23.2	41.9	48.4
Italy	398.8	733.2	924.2	1 214.8	294.2	685.6	911.6	1 248.2	298.7	580.5	1 036.2	1 404.2	226.0
Netherlands	*39.7	131.6	*153.6	171.8	50.2	114.8	128.9	192.3	47.7	81.9	146.9	218.9	...
Norway	27.2	95.1	110.0	117.8	54.8	126.7	141.6	152.6	53.7	81.2	107.1	135.1	59.2
Poland	F 66.6	F 475.5	F 609.6	615.8	F 154.2	F1 028.2	F1 318.3	1 331.6	*97.4	*649.1	*772.4	780.3	...
Spain	24.1	151.5	215.0	220.1	0.7	2.6	3.9	7.4	—	—	0.4	F 2.0	...
Switzerland	103.6	218.6	300.2	380.6	145.4	209.0	295.8	417.3	167.2	283.4	415.0	531.4	157.8
United Kingdom	189.0	470.6	757.3	1 085.0	137.0	436.8	621.2	740.5	78.1	198.5	248.3	291.5	201.2
Total	*1 748.1*	*4 387.7*	*5 793.5*	*7 188.3*	*1 574.7*	*3.979.2*	*5 465.9*	*6 882.1*	*1 400.3*	*3 053.7*	*4 701.2*	*6 148.9*	...
GRAND TOTAL	2 089	4 930	6 720	8 532	1 833	4 686	6 592	8 492	1 798	3 930	6 070	7 944	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 22. - Maize: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 22. - Maïs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	16.8	44.3	70.2	97.0	34.0	48.7	60.1	76.7	22.1	45.0	60.9	111.9	...
South Africa	33.4	191.2	779.3	1 467.7	750.4	1 441.9	2 268.9	3 155.4	972.9	1 266.0	1 311.0	1 469.7	...
Total	*50.2*	*235.5*	*849.5*	*1 564.7*	*784.4*	*1 490.6*	*2 329.0*	*3 232.1*	*995.0*	*1 311.0*	*1 371.9*	*1 581.6*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Mexico	19.0	153.6	204.5	276.7	264.3	357.4	413.7	423.7	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	...
United States [1]	2 913.6	5 179.0	8 855.0	12.884.2	4 328.1	6 456.8	15 952.0	22 386.5	7 635.7	15 708.3	25 169.0	33 203.6	8 510.3
Total	*2 932.6*	*5 332.6*	*9 059.5*	*13 160.9*	*4 592.4*	*6 814.2*	*16 365.7*	*22 810.2*	*7 662.6*	*15 735.2*	*25 195.9*	*33 230.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	986.4	3 301.3	5 209.1	6 128.4	1 237.0	1 922.2	2 529.2	3 005.2	288.6	1 393.8	3 633.5	4 325.6	...
Brazil	334.1	F 670.0	1 190.3	1 279.7	2.6	F 90.0	F 100.0	172.1	4.0	36.9	39.2	41.0	...
Total	*1 320.5*	*3 971.3*	*6 399.4*	*7 408.1*	*1 239.6*	*2 012.2*	*2 629.2*	*3 177.3*	*292.6*	*1 430.7*	*3 672.7*	*4 366.6*	...
ASIA													
Burma	6.7	9.7	11.1	12.7	3.7	8.7	13.5	16.6	2.5	2.5	4.1	5.0	...
Thailand [2]	F 457.6	F 649.0	F 921.4	1 806.0	730.5	1 088.1	1 209.4	1 932.4	178.7	369.9	781.7	1 618.5	...
Total	*464.3*	*658.7*	*932.5*	*1 818.7*	*734.2*	*1 096.8*	*1 222.9*	*1 949.0*	*181.2*	*372.4*	*785.8*	*1 623.5*	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	134.9	217.8	256.6	372.9	123.1	251.9	390.5	478.0	42.5	98.5	158.2	191.2	71.1
France	828.3	2 368.9	2 956.0	4 121.4	1 008.8	2 114.6	2 580.9	3 480.9	662.0	1 501.7	2 530.5	3 419.6	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.5	214.5	250.9	323.8	5.5	81.0	96.2	161.1	48.4	70.0	113.5	235.7	119.1
Italy	2.4	7.2	7.6	10.6	2.4	3.9	31.3	32.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	5.6	1.4
Yugoslavia	53.3	56.2	56.2	62.6	15.6	18.7	18.7	19.5	12.4	17.8	107.8	276.7	...
Total	*1 026.4*	*2 864.4*	*3 527.3*	*4 891.3*	*1 155.4*	*2 470.1*	*3 117.6*	*4 172.3*	*766.6*	*1 689.6*	*2 911.7*	*4 128.8*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**5 794**	**13 063**	**20 768**	**28 844**	**8 506**	**13 884**	**25 664**	**35 341**	**9 898**	**20 539**	**33 938**	**44 931**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	20.1	38.6	38.6	38.6	18.7	47.7	47.7	87.7	—	28.4	*36.2	67.0	...
Reunion	9.5	15.8	24.2	27.7	3.1	8.5	14.7	19.7	*4.7	18.6	24.5	27.9	...
Total	*29.6*	*54.4*	*62.8*	*66.3*	*21.8*	*56.2*	*62.4*	*107.4*	*4.7*	*52.9*	*60.7*	*94.9*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
Canada	29.9	83.4	155.4	199.4	30.8	104.3	212.3	416.8	179.1	490.0	589.0	793.1	300.2
Mexico [3]	2.1	14.3	15.5	17.2	1.6	3.9	4.7	197.5	220.6	431.6	860.9	1 136.1	...
Trinidad and Tobago	7.5	19.5	33.1	42.6	22.5	31.6	42.6	62.1	—	0.8	*50.0	*78.9	...
United States	18.4	33.0	44.6	50.0	11.6	19.9	27.1	31.2	6.8	15.3	19.5	31.8	...
Total	*57.9*	*150.2*	*248.6*	*309.2*	*66.5*	*159.7*	*286.7*	*707.6*	*406.5*	*937.7*	*1 519.4*	*2 039.9*	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 22. - Maize: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 22. - Maïs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
ASIA													
Cyprus	—	8.7	10.7	13.1	8.7	14.3	23.7	30.9	6.4	10.5	10.6	13.5	—
Hong Kong	47.5	77.4	120.3	169.5	38.1	70.5	104.1	134.3	27.2	73.0	114.2	161.9	...
Israel	20.8	48.4	83.1	105.7	28.9	55.6	79.2	102.6	49.6	55.4	85.8	139.8	...
Japan	1 242.1	2 363.9	3 641.1	5 007.2	1 482.8	2 772.2	4 303.6	6 051.5	1 830.7	3 601.7	5 598.3	7 770.6	2 091.2
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	22.3	42.2	70.1	114.8	36.4	62.9	101.8	122.4	18.4	58.6	106.7	129.0	...
Singapore [4]	1.2	2.3	5.4	8.0	0.2	10.8	11.0	13.7	0.8	20.9	87.9	F 120.0	...
Total	*1 333.9*	*2 542.9*	*3 930.7*	*5 418.3*	*1 595.1*	*2 986.3*	*4 623.4*	*6 455.4*	*1 933.1*	*3 820.1*	*6 003.5*	*8 334.8*	...
EUROPE													
Austria	25.9	46.2	79.0	95.3	8.1	21.6	27.7	36.2	4.7	30.2	66.1	73.8	21.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	395.7	741.0	1 024.3	1 504.2	362.8	815.5	1 095.6	1 489.5	351.4	671.2	1 026.1	1 451.2	435.3
Denmark	44.5	109.6	179.5	252.7	59.3	135.3	203.3	285.2	83.2	115.7	196.3	224.9	57.9
Finland	2.1	5.2	8.6	14.2	—	1.9	5.0	7.7	2.4	5.2	7.8	14.7	39.5
France	131.0	234.5	350.4	437.2	57.0	100.3	175.5	250.8	29.8	92.1	257.0	367.0	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	692.9	1 353.6	1 996.0	3 283.2	1 010.6	1 703.4	2 327.7	3 280.4	970.4	1 568.6	2 512.1	3 488.6	713.0
Greece	—	—	—	438.7	—	—	—	69.5	—	—	*150.0	377.4	...
Ireland	16.6	37.7	59.1	93.6	63.3	103.0	142.0	323.5	123.6	140.4	185.7	289.8	75.1
Italy	1 261.0	2 286.8	3 484.1	4 518.6	1 039.2	2 164.0	3 749.6	4 842.0	965.9	1 992.1	3 753.4	5 007.8	1 057.8
Netherlands	F 591.3	1 120.9	F1968.8	2 756.0	488.6	1 019.1	1 652.2	2 445.2	911.2	1 647.7	2 861.5	3 918.9	...
Norway	33.0	42.6	69.5	99.9	36.2	36.3	55.1	74.2	34.7	53.5	73.6	93.1	21.0
Portugal	84.7	168.3	261.1	517.0	134.8	331.3	457.8	820.8	141.1	339.2	493.7	785.9	115.7
Spain	403.1	975.6	1 621.9	2 056.7	469.7	1 000.1	1 585.9	2 382.7	590.1	1 373.2	1 989.0	F3000.0	...
Sweden	6.0	12.7	20.5	32.2	9.0	17.4	24.2	31.1	6.6	11.6	18.8	47.5	32.2
Switzerland	50.3	102.9	142.1	189.8	77.9	124.1	175.3	234.1	105.1	147.7	229.1	280.0	79.1
United Kingdom	711.3	1 328.5	2 080.0	2 958.9	761.8	1 489.0	1 512.9	3 145.1	1 058.6	1 802.7	2 705.7	3 389.6	915.2
Total	*4 449.4*	*8 566.1*	*13 344.9*	*19 248.2*	*4 578.3*	*9 062.3*	*13 189.8*	*19 718.0*	*5 378.8*	*9 991.1*	*16 525.9*	*22 809.4*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**5 871**	**11 314**	**17 587**	**25 042**	**6 262**	**12 264**	**18 162**	**26 988**	**7 723**	**14 802**	**24 110**	**33 279**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. – [2] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only. – [3] Excluding imports through free zones (*perímetros libres*). – [4] Excluding animal feeding.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres comprennent les quantités destinées à des opérations de secours et de bienfaisance à titre privé et qui ne figurent généralement pas dans les statistiques du commerce des pays importateurs. – [2] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok. – [3] Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perímetros libres*). [4] Non compris le maïs pour l'alimentation animale.

Table 23. - Oats: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 23. - Avoine: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	10.0	38.4	90.5	172.7	15.8	91.7	146.6	198.7	28.8	56.9	68.4	84.9	15.4
United States	1.7	4.3	8.8	55.2	156.5	278.5	317.1	327.8	13.0	235.7	470.2	723.8	17.5
Total	*11.7*	*42.7*	*99.3*	*227.9*	*172.3*	*370.2*	*463.7*	*526.5*	*41.8*	*292.6*	*538.6*	*808.7*	*32.9*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	82.0	95.7	101.7	107.4	60.1	85.8	92.3	119.8	167.7	180.4	*182.4	*184.0	...
EUROPE													
Denmark	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.5
France	12.3	29.3	64.3	94.1	47.9	123.3	180.5	270.0	44.4	70.4	F 97.8	145.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.8	12.1	15.9	22.5	1.9	4.3	5.5	6.3	2.5	10.9	14.5	31.2	4.4
Netherlands	F 15.9	38.8	F 64.0	77.6	30.0	49.0	60.1	75.2	43.0	49.2	63.7	72.9	...
Sweden	53.1	231.7	291.0	401.6	104.4	341.1	432.2	542.7	64.1	147.2	147.2	147.3	0.3
Total	*69.3*	*315.7*	*439.2*	*600.3*	*187.1*	*522.1*	*682.8*	*898.9*	*159.1*	*283.9*	*329.4*	*403.6*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	214.3	432.5	489.0	565.8	109.2	195.7	260.5	283.9	4.1	26.4	42.3	64.6	76.6
GRAND TOTAL	**396**	**882**	**1 123**	**1 501**	**529**	**1 174**	**1 499**	**1 829**	**373**	**783**	**1 093**	**1 461**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	5.3	9.3	14.2	18.5	10.6	40.9	54.7	63.6	10.5	12.8	13.6	14.8	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	6.1	15.7	21.0	23.7	9.7	15.4	19.7	26.3	10.8	19.7	24.2	29.9	...
Venezuela	2.8	4.2	7.2	9.2	1.9	4.3	6.6	12.3	0.2	*1.5	*3.0	*6.0	...
Total	*8.9*	*19.9*	*28.2*	*32.9*	*11.6*	*19.7*	*26.3*	*38.6*	*11.0*	*21.2*	*27.2*	*35.9*	...
ASIA													
Japan	50.1	96.1	142.8	197.1	59.4	109.1	161.1	203.7	14.5	47.1	87.1	110.2	42.2
EUROPE													
Austria	16.0	26.0	27.5	28.7	7.2	16.4	18.0	20.5	12.6	21.1	21.7	23.0	7.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	21.3	43.5	57.0	71.6	12.0	29.3	43.0	59.1	15.3	28.4	42.1	61.2	12.9
Denmark	24.4	46.0	59.8	63.4	4.2	16.7	19.1	20.9	4.2	14.5	19.6	29.1	6.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	183.5	389.0	439.3	508.1	102.6	226.3	337.1	469.0	179.9	275.6	399.5	585.8	50.5
Ireland	4.3	11.3	11.5	11.6	5.2	11.6	12.4	16.9	3.0	3.2	8.6	8.7	4.9
Italy	77.4	157.6	200.6	223.6	38.9	83.7	128.0	184.4	46.5	78.2	133.8	170.6	57.1
Netherlands	30.5	64.4	68.3	83.1	5.8	35.6	48.5	73.2	36.6	49.2	63.9	78.7	...
Switzerland	54.9	110.7	168.4	198.8	59.8	95.8	116.2	157.2	67.3	94.2	143.9	182.7	39.9
United Kingdom	8.4	15.7	17.2	19.3	4.8	23.5	23.6	25.4	1.6	3.3	3.9	8.0	15.6
Total	*420.7*	*864.2*	*1 049.6*	*1 208.2*	*240.5*	*538.9*	*745.9*	*1 026.6*	*367.0*	*567.7*	*837.0*	*1 147.8*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**485**	**990**	**1 235**	**1 457**	**322**	**709**	**988**	**1 333**	**403**	**649**	**965**	**1 309**	...

NOTE : Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 24. - Rice:[1] Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 24. - Riz[1]: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971 I-III	1971 I-VI	1971 I-IX	1971 I-XII	1972 I-III	1972 I-VI	1972 I-IX	1972 I-XII	1973 I-III	1973 I-VI	1973 I-IX	1973 I-XII	1974 I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	151.3	381.9	479.7	514.6	255.6	408.8	435.3	456.4	109.1	227.9	F 282.9	297.8	...
Madagascar	7.6	22.5	27.5	35.6	9.9	18.3	21.6	26.0	2.9	4.8	5.6	6.3	...
Total	*158.9*	*404.4*	*507.2*	*550.2*	*265.5*	*427.1*	*456.9*	*482.4*	*112.0*	*232.7*	*288.5*	*304.1*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	337.9	768.8	1 121.2	1 478.5	467.7	988.5	1 507.8	2 036.7	502.3	889.7	1 144.4	1 630.0	417.9
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	69.6	F 89.3	147.3	148.8	—	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	11.6	31.0	33.4	...
Guyana	15.7	34.8	51.6	73.7	17.5	36.2	53.6	70.8	19.8	31.2	36.9	48.6	*6.8
Surinam	3.7	17.8	21.2	*34.7	2.2	*16.0	*23.6	*32.8	*1.0	*8.8	*25.2	*35.7	*10.4
Total	*89.0*	*141.9*	*220.1*	*257.2*	*19.7*	*54.1*	*79.1*	*105.5*	*20.8*	*51.6*	*93.1*	*117.7*	...
ASIA													
Burma	141.2	271.7	528.1	810.5	148.3	300.3	430.4	519.0	65.4	123.0	125.7	132.6	...
Pakistan [2]	45.2	110.7	124.7	197.1	27.8	91.2	103.0	279.7	336.9	600.5	*755.8	*871.0	*50.7
Thailand [3]	*309.1	*629.4	*1 070.0	1 576.1	464.5	935.1	1 523.8	2 138.5	505.9	631.7	667.9	*882.1	*423.3
Total	*495.5*	*1 011.8*	*1 722.8*	*2 583.7*	*640.6*	*1 326.6*	*2 057.2*	*2 937.2*	*908.2*	*1 355.2*	*1 549.4*	*1 885.7*	...
EUROPE													
France	3.1	4.9	7.1	9.6	2.5	3.7	4.7	5.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	3.0	*1.0
Italy	112.0	218.3	310.4	435.5	158.6	246.8	301.4	363.4	69.1	147.7	181.9	240.5	57.7
Spain	2.5	12.9	29.7	41.4	17.5	38.1	50.7	56.0	24.1	33.9	43.2	60.0	...
Total	*117.6*	*236.1*	*347.2*	*486.5*	*178.6*	*288.6*	*356.8*	*424.4*	*93.6*	*182.6*	*226.4*	*303.5*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	24.5	47.0	86.9	165.6	29.7	58.3	94.3	140.7	37.4	78.1	139.7	176.1	32.1
GRAND TOTAL	**1 223**	**2 610**	**4 005**	**5 521**	**1 602**	**3 143**	**4 552**	**6 127**	**1 674**	**2 790**	**3 442**	**4 417**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Ghana	18.0	22.2	35.1	35.1	8.7	19.1	21.2	24.3	10.2	15.9	32.2	53.6	...
Ivory Coast	28.2	56.0	80.3	97.3	12.4	29.9	53.8	88.0	F 13.4	F 32.8	F 58.6	145.0	...
Mauritius	15.9	25.8	46.9	54.1	26.7	47.4	56.4	72.3	16.0	44.3	F 44.7	45.0	...
Senegal	37.2	74.0	133.2	187.5	29.2	82.1	124.6	169.9	51.3	56.3	F 150.0	F 200.0	...
South Africa	23.4	44.1	74.1	90.4	19.5	41.4	58.8	83.2	31.3	63.8	75.2	100.4	...
Total	*122.7*	*222.1*	*369.6*	*464.4*	*96.5*	*219.9*	*314.8*	*437.7*	*122.2*	*213.1*	*360.7*	*544.0*	...
ASIA													
Bangladesh [3]	—	—	—	—	*96.7	*278.0	*445.9	*658.0	*53.7	*108.7	*118.7	*177.0	...
Hong Kong	90.0	178.5	275.8	370.6	95.8	195.5	309.0	457.8	77.7	175.3	276.4	425.9	...
India	85.5	117.8	194.8	F 539.6	27.2	69.9	131.1	210.1	—	—	—	...	...
Japan	0.3	11.6	12.2	12.7	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.4	20.4	24.4	24.5	28.2
Malaysia													
West Malaysia [4]	28.3	69.7	99.8	147.7	30.1	58.9	91.3	122.3	29.1	62.1	124.7	184.6	*68.1
Pakistan [3]	59.7	70.7	167.8	184.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore [4]	74.0	139.2	214.2	277.0	76.3	144.8	246.2	357.4	99.3	132.6	161.3	234.6	*67.8
Sri Lanka	125.4	186.8	*228.7	294.2	*103.7	*154.8	*207.8	298.5	*156.0	*261.6	*268.1	340.1	38.0
Viet-Nam, Republic of	*55.0	*100.0	*120.0	137.2	55.0	83.1	180.6	275.7	136.8	224.0	297.2	303.6	...
Total	*579.2*	*874.3*	*1 313.3*	*1 963.5*	*540.1*	*1 041.0*	*1 668.6*	*2 437.5*	*555.0*	*984.7*	*1 270.8*	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.1	29.1	44.5	60.6	13.1	30.9	42.7	58.1	31.0	50.9	65.7	84.4	25.1
France	F 29.1	F 49.8	F 71.8	101.9	F 29.0	F 59.3	F 84.2	126.7	54.2	93.9	119.5	153.8	*46.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	46.7	95.6	143.8	180.5	40.0	75.1	107.6	155.4	58.4	98.5	122.9	164.1	48.9
Netherlands	*19.4	37.8	*55.2	56.9	12.2	31.6	50.1	70.9	33.0	56.5	75.3	95.9	...
Poland	19.0	43.4	57.9	74.1	26.1	45.8	57.1	69.8	9.7	28.5	45.8	54.4	7.3
United Kingdom	26.9	67.9	124.2	147.5	30.6	59.6	90.1	128.9	43.1	85.9	107.1	142.1	53.8
Total	*154.2*	*323.6*	*497.4*	*621.5*	*151.0*	*302.2*	*431.8*	*609.8*	*229.4*	*414.2*	*536.3*	*694.7*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**856**	**1 420**	**2 180**	**3 049**	**788**	**1 563**	**2 415**	**3 486**	**907**	**1 612**	**2 168**	...	...

[1] Data for the trade of paddy are shown in terms of milled rice, converted at the rate of 100 paddy = 65 milled rice units. Husked rice is included at the actual weight. – [2] Prior to 1972, data for Pakistan include those for Bangladesh. – [3] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only. – [4] Data do not include trade in broken and infested rice for feed (tariff No. 081903).

[1] Les données concernant le commerce du paddy sont en équivalent de riz usiné, la conversion ayant été effectuée au taux de 65 pour cent. Le riz décortiqué est exprimé en poids effectif. – [2] Avant 1972, les données pour le Pakistan comprennent celles du Bangladesh. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok. – [4] Les statistiques du commerce ne comprennent pas les brisures et le riz infesté destiné aux animaux (N° 081903 de la nomenclature).

Table 25. - Rye: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 25. - Seigle: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	56.2	117.8	180.9	270.0	40.2	101.3	163.1	239.6	54.1	105.8	137.9	196.3	11.0
United States	10.3	91.6	132.3	136.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.0	29.8	242.0	549.7	801.5	3.6
Total	*66.5*	*209.4*	*313.2*	*406.0*	*40.3*	*101.4*	*163.6*	*244.6*	*83.9*	*347.8*	*687.6*	*997.8*	*14.6*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	1.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	12.4	25.2	...	...	...
EUROPE													
France	13.9	21.8	23.7	26.6	6.9	21.0	36.8	62.2	33.9	62.2	F 46.5	78.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	36.6	184.2	197.0	217.8	48.2	85.5	90.5	222.4	185.8	260.6	262.0	275.3	31.2
Netherlands	11.6	26.6	36.1	44.4	11.1	18.0	22.8	26.3	47.7	48.9	55.8	59.4	...
Sweden	17.8	44.7	59.2	103.0	9.3	11.0	24.0	64.2	73.0	102.3	103.4	104.1	15.0
Total	*79.9*	*277.3*	*352.1*	*391.8*	*75.5*	*135.5*	*174.1*	*375.1*	*340.4*	*474.0*	*467.7*	*517.7*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**148**	**491**	**669**	**802**	**116**	**239**	**340**	**622**	**437**	**847**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
ASIA													
Japan	31.9	61.9	87.0	159.7	46.8	84.6	119.5	170.2	40.3	82.8	106.1	151.5	14.3
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.1	4.7	6.0	8.2	0.9	1.5	3.6	6.2	1.9	3.4	4.8	9.0	2.9
Denmark	8.5	14.1	19.1	32.8	6.3	12.5	14.8	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Finland	3.3	9.0	13.5	19.8	6.5	17.3	20.9	21.4	—	5.8	5.8	17.0	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.3	19.5	32.9	42.7	17.2	29.1	34.8	61.8	34.9	43.6	47.0	63.3	17.0
Netherlands	3.2	11.3	18.3	25.8	9.1	13.0	23.1	32.9	6.0	9.4	19.5	31.5	...
Norway	6.5	23.4	27.9	35.5	7.6	17.5	31.1	37.6	52.3	75.3	92.3	126.0	35.1
Switzerland	13.2	26.8	34.6	36.2	1.5	7.5	13.7	27.6	18.2	35.5	40.4	42.9	15.0
Total	*42.1*	*108.9*	*152.3*	*201.0*	*49.1*	*98.4*	*142.0*	*203.2*	*113.6*	*173.3*	*210.2*	*290.0*	*70.2*
GRAND TOTAL	**74**	**171**	**239**	**361**	**96**	**183**	**262**	**373**	**154**	**256**	**316**	**442**	**85**

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 26. - Wheat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 26. - Blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	1 968.5	4 573.5	8 668.1	12 868.3	1 784.3	4 808.9	8 600.7	13 817.4	2 253.7	5 690.8	9 529.9	2 305.3	1 820.2
Mexico	24.5	24.5	85.6	85.6	—	—	15.5	15.8	0.1	0.1	10.1	10.7	...
United States [1]	4 549.3	8 950.4	13 020.5	16 215.1	3 626.4	8 377.6	13 842.8	21 308.1	7 996.1	17 893.7	28 289.8	37 398.0	6 039.8
Total	*6 542.3*	*13 548.4*	*21 774.2*	*29 169.0*	*5 410.7*	*13 186.5*	*22 459.0*	*35 141.3*	*10 249.9*	*23 584.6*	*37 829.8*	*49 714.0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	269.5	427.6	501.4	810.9	385.8	812.2	1 260.9	1 640.1	1 531.9	2 467.0	F2720.0	2 905.2	...
ASIA													
Singapore	5.6	7.3	15.2	19.9	5.3	9.6	10.3	12.2	1.0	2.9	3.9	...	...
EUROPE													
France	574.4	1 186.1	2 135.5	3 357.2	1 124.7	2 400.1	3 795.8	5 753.1	1 770.8	3 460.1	F4635.2	7 023.1	...
Italy	—	31.9	32.0	62.1	17.0	17.0	48.4	68.4	14.0	32.0	43.6	51.5	10.1
Netherlands	F 104.0	221.8	F 303.0	511.0	122.2	275.1	387.8	552.8	191.5	335.9	391.1	427.8	...
Sweden	19.2	68.8	97.7	147.2	24.4	56.1	173.8	287.1	142.3	239.7	302.8	370.9	95.4
Total	*697.6*	*1 508.6*	*2 568.2*	*4 077.5*	*1 288.3*	*2 748.3*	*4 405.8*	*6 661.4*	*2 118.6*	*4 067.7*	*5 372.7*	*7 873.3*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	2 240.8	4 713.3	6 483.5	8 715.3	2 045.2	4 254.8	5 435.4	7 126.0	1 423.7	2 539.2	3 243.5	3 846.7	1 602.8
GRAND TOTAL	**9 756**	**20 205**	**31 342**	**42 793**	**9 135**	**21 011**	**33 571**	**50 581**	**15 325**	**32 662**	**49 170**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Egypt	540.9	1 582.8	1 644.7	1 930.7	519.6	901.7	934.5	1 386.1	25.7	659.9	F1281.3	1 489.9	...
Morocco	190.2	372.5	522.4	680.6	192.3	275.4	342.8	382.4	158.5	363.4	700.4	904.9	...
Tunisia	96.0	142.8	281.7	311.3	17.0	85.9	208.0	295.2	27.2	47.1	120.9	216.3	...
Zambia	16.0	23.8	28.4	71.2	16.0	34.2	103.8	110.1	*15.0	*35.0	*102.0	*110.0	...
Total	*843.1*	*2 121.9*	*2 477.2*	*2 993.8*	*744.9*	*1 297.2*	*1 589.1*	*2 173.8*	*226.4*	*1 105.4*	*2 204.6*	*2 721.1*	...
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA													
Guatemala	14.9	35.6	59.2	63.6	15.0	35.5	55.1	72.8	13.8	27.4	43.1	63.6	...
Trinidad and Tobago	13.7	29.8	40.9	65.6	16.1	32.4	47.7	50.5	37.3	60.6	*63.0	*67.0	...
United States	2.9	6.8	9.5	9.6	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.9	...
Total	*31.5*	*72.2*	*109.6*	*138.8*	*40.1*	*70.0*	*105.5*	*126.1*	*72.3*	*89.5*	*108.2*	*134.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	F 300.0	F 300.0	340.0	1 710.5	—	370.0	1 176.0	1 796.9	650.4	1 178.6	2 226.6	2 226.6	...
Chile	42.5	178.3	240.1	367.1	97.4	241.6	F 244.5	332.4	125.2	*602.0	*860.0	*928.0	*157.0
Colombia	120.8	214.0	341.6	430.5	62.7	145.9	206.7	333.5	24.2	45.2	75.5	345.7	...
Peru	131.0	387.0	534.3	695.8	131.7	344.8	483.4	618.0	89.0	133.0	257.5	747.6	...
Venezuela	123.9	272.7	476.3	596.2	183.3	324.9	550.5	718.6	105.3	*200.4	*320.0	*540.0	...
Total	*718.2*	*1 082.0*	*1 932.3*	*3 800.1*	*475.1*	*1 427.2*	*2 661.1*	*3 799.4*	*994.1*	*2 159.2*	*3 739.6*	*4 787.9*	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	46.5	81.7	101.1	131.4	27.2	56.4	92.0	119.5	32.3	60.1	84.9	113.8	...
India	453.8	579.2	1 110.0	1 907.5	314.5	314.5	314.5	355.5	329.4	*990.1	*1 500.0	*3 600.0	...
Iraq	—	131.6	159.0	955.0	—	60.7	60.7	60.7	—	—	71.9	154.1	...
Israel	52.8	76.0	188.5	280.6	83.5	149.5	161.8	234.2	72.6	133.3	151.2	242.3	...
Japan	1 230.6	2 343.7	3 205.1	4 872.0	1 079.6	2 436.0	3 725.5	5 148.3	1 313.4	2 773.6	4 061.8	5 386.1	1 273.9
Korea, Republic of	447.4	942.6	1 277.9	1 654.1	855.8	1 012.3	1 515.3	1 821.0	498.3	904.7	1 336.4	F1677.0	...
Lebanon	8.7	72.8	190.0	293.3	76.9	118.9	173.7	221.5	325.2	*325.2	*325.2	*325.2	...
Pakistan	300.6	499.2	659.3	718.4	315.4	601.9	666.7	1 182.2	521.2	572.9	794.4	965.2	442.0
Philippines	141.9	322.0	471.2	588.2	122.0	347.2	501.1	711.8	87.2	218.4	374.0	503.8	...
Singapore	49.6	136.5	157.3	176.6	54.1	86.9	115.4	182.3	42.2	111.2	198.2	234.2	...
Syrian Arab Republic	14.3	200.2	321.5	619.8	48.6	139.5	209.8	217.9	—	10.5	*32.4	49.4	...
Turkey	110.8	218.7	532.0	662.0	F 42.3	F 80.9	F 80.9	80.9	—	F 9.6	F 9.6	9.6	...
Total	*2 857.0*	*5 604.2*	*8 372.9*	*12 858.9*	*3 019.9*	*5 404.7*	*7 617.4*	*10 335.8*	*3 221.8*	*6 109.6*	*8 940.0*	*13 260.7*	...

See end of table page 52.

Voir fin du tableau page 52.

Table 27. - Wheat flour: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 27. - Farine de blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Senegal	3.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.3	6.2	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	172.0	263.2	387.9	538.5	94.3	230.5	362.0	464.7	117.7	246.4	288.4	422.0	92.4
United States [1]	227.3	527.1	768.6	951.0	217.2	506.6	715.4	938.7	221.2	424.6	671.5	*784.2	165.1
Total	*399.3*	*790.3*	*1 156.5*	*1 489.5*	*311.5*	*737.1*	*1 077.4*	*1 403.4*	*338.9*	*671.0*	*959.9*	*1 206.2*	*257.5*
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	52.0	83.3	110.7	126.9	13.4	49.2	73.7	103.5	46.7	77.5	F 85.2	F 120.0	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	2.5	6.9	9.8	12.7	2.9	4.4	6.5	8.4	1.4	6.4	9.3	13.4	...
Japan	7.4	13.9	25.2	32.4	6.5	12.3	18.9	30.3	8.7	17.0	25.6	31.4	4.4
Total	*9.9*	*20.8*	*35.0*	*45.1*	*9.4*	*16.7*	*25.4*	*38.7*	*10.1*	*23.4*	*34.9*	*44.8*	...
EUROPE													
France	F 186.4	F 390.2	F 589.7	804.9	F 128.2	F 340.3	F 500.3	728.7	F 374.7	F 534.7	669.9	970.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	108.6	230.5	307.6	427.9	141.1	234.3	309.6	396.2	104.4	222.7	329.2	416.6	111.0
Italy	48.5	153.0	333.9	400.3	60.3	172.4	269.0	351.7	127.3	271.3	377.4	410.2	32.3
Spain	10.4	15.8	17.3	19.8	14.3	85.6	108.9	109.7	—	20.1	59.9	...	...
Total	*353.9*	*789.5*	*1 248.5*	*1 652.9*	*343.9*	*832.6*	*1 187.8*	*1 586.3*	*606.4*	*1 048.8*	*1 436.4*	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	60.4	160.8	218.5	258.8	51.5	80.4	126.6	172.2	31.5	66.9	1 100.8	149.0	25.5
GRAND TOTAL	879	1 849	2 774	3 578	730	1 717	2 491	3 305	1 038	1 894	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Cameroon	5.0	18.4	23.4	29.5	5.5	8.1	11.7	12.5	5.0	9.7	14.2	21.1	1.5
Egypt	120.0	248.8	274.3	344.5	98.5	162.6	162.6	215.8	—	117.4	F 170.2	227.0	...
Ghana	1.2	5.2	5.7	5.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.2	...
Libyan Arab Republic	38.8	67.9	88.4	140.0	47.8	97.3	105.2	140.3	*130.0	307.0	...	...	...
Madagascar	10.5	17.6	21.5	27.7	5.0	13.0	22.9	35.2	5.4	17.6	19.0	24.9	...
Morocco	*18.2	*32.9	*50.9	*55.0	*10.3	*35.0	*49.5	*60.0	*18.5	*24.3	*37.7	*40.5	...
Reunion	*2.5	*4.6	7.9	10.1	2.2	4.6	7.8	9.8	*2.8	5.7	7.7	10.7	...
Sudan	F 1.8	F 3.7	F 5.6	6.9	F 1.3	F 2.6	F 3.9	5.3	F 2.5	F 5.2	F 8.0	F 11.0	...
Total	*198.0*	*399.1*	*477.7*	*624.7*	*171.0*	*323.8*	*364.7*	*487.5*	*165.1*	*488.1*	...	...	...
CENTRAL AMERICA													
Guadeloupe	F 6.5	F 12.0	15.3	20.1	5.6	10.3	15.5	18.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	4.5	...
Jamaica	17.8	41.3	F 65.5	F 90.0	F 21.2	F 47.1	F 74.7	79.5	F 22.2	F 49.5	F 78.6	83.6	...
Martinique	F 9.0	F 15.0	F 19.0	24.6	7.0	13.2	19.5	25.2	*6.3	*12.5	*20.0	*27.0	...
Trinidad and Tobago	4.2	9.1	13.3	18.9	5.1	10.1	14.5	21.2	3.7	8.4	*15.0	*22.0	...
Total	*37.5*	*77.4*	*113.1*	*153.6*	*38.9*	*80.7*	*124.2*	*144.8*	*32.9*	*71.5*	*115.2*	*137.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	—	—	—	20.6	—	—	—	10.5	—	—	—	F 10.6	...
Guyana	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.9	1.6	2.5	3.0	...
Total	*1.2*	*1.8*	*2.5*	*23.7*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*2.3*	*13.3*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*2.5*	*13.6*	...
ASIA													
Hong Kong	7.4	12.2	20.3	28.1	7.8	14.9	20.3	27.1	10.0	16.7	22.1	32.3	...
Jordan	25.5	52.2	56.3	77.6	25.0	38.2	90.5	117.1	31.2	41.3	55.7	73.9	...
Korea, Republic of	53.7	95.9	107.4	123.7	—	15.6	46.1	83.2	7.1	25.9	40.2	F 51.6	...
Lebanon	6.0	12.2	18.0	23.8	10.1	16.4	22.1	25.4	9.7	F 16.7	F 22.0	F 25.0	...
Philippines	*2.7	*4.6	*10.8	16.6	*10.6	*18.7	*29.9	35.6	7.9	10.8	13.1	20.1	...
Sri Lanka	64.2	177.6	F 296.8	322.7	F 60.1	F 168.7	F 282.0	305.8	F 77.3	F 214.8	F 358.1	389.3	57.5
Syrian Arab Republic	12.1	47.2	80.3	92.8	36.0	54.2	92.6	102.1	14.6	32.4	F 45.4	49.9	...
Thailand [2]	F 3.6	F 6.7	F 9.6	12.8	0.7	3.4	4.8	7.0	1.0	2.0	5.3	8.1	...
Viet-Nam, Republic of	10.6	52.6	52.6	61.9	5.7	16.6	41.6	48.1	*14.0	*25.0	*25.0	*25.0	...
Total	*181.8*	*461.1*	*652.1*	*760.0*	*156.0*	*346.7*	*629.9*	*751.4*	*173.6*	*385.6*	*586.9*	*675.2*	...

See end of table page 52.

Voir fin du tableau page 52.

Table 26. - Wheat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded from page 50)*

Tableau 26. - Blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(suite de la page 50)*

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
EUROPE													
Austria	6.7	51.2	56.8	62.3	2.9	5.0	9.5	32.2	20.4	52.0	60.7	60.7	—
Belgium-Luxembourg	193.9	369.8	656.2	1 033.2	78.7	536.1	831.4	1 206.8	411.6	714.6	1 120.9	1 428.0	542.8
Czechoslovakia	387.9	738.1	921.8	1 205.0	507.4	700.7	765.2	1 094.2	345.5	599.8	F 670.5	957.9	...
Denmark	0.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	5.8	7.9	9.6	2.3	4.9	17.8	18.5	1.0
Finland	2.6	16.7	23.6	23.6	3.1	11.5	13.3	17.3	10.0	19.6	21.1	21.2	5.4
France	62.1	103.5	162.4	218.4	60.0	95.3	153.0	273.1	95.2	131.8	212.4	323.4	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	424.2	1 001.0	1 445.5	2 158.2	557.4	1 534.1	2 063.1	2 908.6	106.3	1 333.5	1 842.7	2 421.7	293.5
Greece	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.8	—	0.7	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	...
Ireland	42.3	76.0	94.6	128.1	25.5	64.1	89.4	208.0	44.3	47.2	69.1	118.7	63.8
Italy	488.4	859.8	1 156.8	1 607.2	302.3	732.1	908.7	1 284.0	332.4	658.6	1 146.3	2 030.0	863.9
Netherlands	F 216.1	480.0	F 872.3	1 341.4	259.1	566.4	936.5	1 523.3	490.0	1 024.8	1 497.3	1 890.6	...
Norway	98.2	201.1	315.1	358.7	176.0	272.2	315.5	413.7	80.5	203.8	225.0	381.2	75.1
Poland [2]	698.0	1 594.0	1 702.0	1 909.9	614.0	990.0	1 055.0	1 273.7	198.0	993.0	1 147.0	1 619.7	490.0
Portugal	28.9	86.1	119.4	185.9	20.5	77.8	115.5	192.0	16.5	53.1	89.4	184.3	51.0
Sweden	5.9	12.4	15.4	22.8	2.8	6.6	9.8	21.6	4.9	8.1	14.1	18.6	1.6
Switzerland	101.3	236.1	376.8	482.6	94.4	182.1	281.9	399.5	99.7	187.0	289.9	364.5	90.0
United Kingdom	1 337.0	2 700.6	3 732.3	4 605.9	713.5	1 834.8	3 132.5	4 193.6	1 062.5	2 114.8	3 085.8	3 779.2	608.3
Yugoslavia	82.4	371.1	534.0	565.7	129.0	129.0	275.5	456.4	0.4	0.4	*136.3	227.2	...
Total	*4 176.7*	*8 900.9*	*12 188.8*	*15 914.2*	*3 548.9*	*7 744.3*	*10 965.0*	*15 509.8*	*3 320.5*	*8 147.0*	*11 646.3*	*15 845.4*	...
OCEANIA													
New Zealand	15.0	29.7	49.7	54.5	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	—	—	F 40.0	F 55.0	...
GRAND TOTAL	**8 642**	**17 811**	**25 131**	**35 760**	**7 843**	**15 958**	**22 958**	**31 960**	**7 835**	**17 611**	**26 679**	**36 805**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. – [2] Quarterly data exclude seed for planting.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres comprennent les quantités destinées à des opérations de secours et de bienfaisance à titre privé et qui ne figurent généralement pas dans les statistiques du commerce des pays importateurs. – [2] Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas le blé de semence.

Table 27. - Wheat flour: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded from page 51)*

Tableau 27. - Farine de blé: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(suite de la page 51)*

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
EUROPE													
Denmark	0.8	1.7	2.8	4.6	1.0	2.2	3.2	4.3	0.9	1.6	6.2	30.6	4.4
France	F 0.5	F 1.5	F 5.1	10.3	F 0.6	F 2.0	F 6.0	11.6	F 1.1	F 3.5	F 10.6	20.4	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	19.6	39.1	58.3	76.8	18.1	34.9	54.3	76.4	21.3	41.7	60.5	85.8	25.2
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	...
Netherlands	F 2.9	6.4	F 10.3	13.3	3.8	6.5	9.0	13.3	2.7	5.6	8.0	11.2	...
Norway	0.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.1
United Kingdom	19.4	45.0	59.1	73.9	19.9	34.6	50.5	65.8	9.9	14.8	17.0	18.4	1.0
Total	*43.9*	*95.3*	*138.1*	*185.7*	*44.8*	*82.3*	*126.2*	*175.5*	*36.6*	*68.4*	*104.2*	*169.6*	...
OCEANIA													
Fiji	3.5	11.2	16.8	21.4	8.5	18.3	27.5	48.6	16.3	21.6	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**470**	**1 046**	**1 400**	**1 769**	**420**	**854**	**1 275**	**1 621**	**425**	**1 037**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. – [2] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les chiffres comprennent les quantités destinées à des opérations de secours et de bienfaisance à titre privé et qui ne figurent généralement pas dans les statistiques du commerce des pays importateurs. – [2] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 28. - Cottonseed and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74

Tableau 28. - Graines et huile de coton: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Angola	Seed	5.1	5.1	—	—	—	—	...	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	...
Cameroon	Seed	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.0	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	...	...	...
Mozambique	Seed	*7.0	*12.0	...	...	...	...	...	*1.1	*1.9	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	Seed	*39.0	62.3	*3.9	*4.2	*9.9	*16.0	...	*6.0	9.7	*0.6	*0.7	*1.5	*2.5	...
Sudan	Seed	63.7	24.7	*8.7	*13.2	*14.0	*18.0	...	3.7	3.8	*1.3	*1.6	*2.2	*2.8	...
	Oil	24.3	31.0	*7.7	*11.5	*12.2	*16.0	...	24.3	31.0	*7.7	*11.5	*12.2	*16.0	...
Total	*Seed*	*75.8*	*105.1*	...	...	...	...	...	*11.8*	*16.4*	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	*24.3*	*31.0*	*7.7*	*11.5*	*12.2*	*16.0*	...	*24.3*	*31.0*	*7.7*	*11.5*	*12.2*	*16.0*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
El Salvador	Oil	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	...	...	...	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	...	...	...
Nicaragua	Seed	25.2	25.7	10.1	*24.7	*27.7	*30.0	...	3.9	4.0	1.6	*3.8	*4.3	*4.7	...
United States [1]	Seed	2.7	3.1	3.7	8.0	9.0	12.0	...	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	...
	Oil (a)	153.0	203.2	85.2	147.8	195.1	232.3	...	153.0	203.2	85.2	147.8	195.1	232.3	...
	Oil (b)	6.0	10.0	1.5	9.8	10.6	12.2	...	6.0	10.0	1.5	9.8	10.6	12.2	...
Total	*Seed*	*27.9*	*28.8*	*13.8*	*32.7*	*36.7*	*42.0*	...	*4.3*	*4.5*	*2.2*	*5.0*	*5.7*	*6.6*	...
	Oil	*159.8*	*214.5*	*86.9*	*157.8*	...	...	...	*159.8*	*214.5*	*86.9*	*157.8*	...	...	...
ASIA															
Israel	Oil	3.9	3.9	2.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	...	3.9	3.9	2.3	4.8	5.4	5.4	...
Thailand	Seed	34.0	35.8	4.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	...	5.3	5.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	...
Total	*Seed*	*34.0*	*35.8*	*4.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*6.2*	...	*5.3*	*5.5*	*0.7*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	...
	Oil	*3.9*	*3.9*	*2.3*	*4.8*	*5.4*	*5.4*	...	*3.9*	*3.9*	*2.3*	*4.8*	*5.4*	*5.4*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**138**	**170**	...	...	...	...	...	**21**	**26**	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	**188**	**249**	**97**	**174**	...	...	...	**188**	**249**	**97**	**174**	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**209**	**275**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Egypt	Oil	99.9	142.5	0.5	48.7	*51.2	73.1	...	99.9	142.5	0.5	48.7	*51.2	73.1	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	7.3	10.2	2.7	5.6	6.5	8.4	3.2	7.3	10.2	2.7	5.6	6.5	8.4	3.2
SOUTH AMERICA															
Venezuela	Oil	20.5	27.4	15.1	*21.1	*27.8	*37.6	...	20.5	27.4	15.1	*21.1	*27.8	*37.6	...
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	135.2	180.2	24.6	69.8	116.9	159.1	27.9	21.0	27.9	3.8	10.8	18.7	24.7	4.3
	Oil	10.6	13.6	5.2	10.8	16.7	19.7	—	10.6	13.6	5.2	10.8	16.7	19.7	—
Lebanon	Seed	26.1	34.1	5.4	...	...	...	...	4.0	5.3	0.8	...	...	...	...
Total	*Seed*	*161.3*	*214.3*	*30.0*	...	...	...	...	*25.0*	*33.2*	*4.6*	...	...	...	...
	Oil	*10.6*	*13.6*	*5.2*	*10.8*	*16.7*	*19.7*	—	*10.6*	*13.6*	*5.2*	*10.8*	*16.7*	*19.7*	—
EUROPE															
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	22.6	26.3	4.3	8.9	12.4	17.2	9.0	22.6	26.3	4.3	8.9	12.4	17.2	9.0
Netherlands [2]	Oil	0.7	0.7	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	0.7	0.7	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Portugal	Seed	12.0	12.0	—	—	1.0	*3.9	...	1.9	1.9	—	—	0.2	*0.6	...
Sweden	Oil	10.4	14.4	3.7	6.4	6.4	12.0	...	10.7	14.4	3.7	6.4	6.4	12.0	...
United Kingdom	Oil	25.9	30.1	12.7	21.0	26.4	27.3	6.3	25.9	30.1	12.7	21.0	26.4	27.3	6.3
Total	*Seed*	*12.0*	*12.0*	—	—	*1.0*	*3.9*	...	*1.9*	*1.9*	—	—	*0.2*	*0.6*	...
	Oil	*59.6*	*71.5*	*20.7*	*36.5*	*45.4*	*56.7*	...	*59.6*	*71.5*	*20.7*	*36.5*	*45.4*	*56.7*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**173**	**226**	**30**	...	...	...	...	**27**	**35**	5	...	...	...	...
	Oil	**198**	**266**	**44**	**123**	**148**	**196**	...	**198**	**266**	**44**	**123**	**148**	**196**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**225**	**301**	—	—	—	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of cottonseed: 15.5% of weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] (a) Cottonseed oil refined but not further processed, and cottonseed oil crude; (b) cottonseed oil refined and further processed. – [2] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de coton: 15,5% du poids. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] (a) Huile de coton raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de coton brute; (b) huile de coton raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. – [2] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg.

Table 29. - Groundnuts and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74

Tableau 29. - Arachides et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis)[1] - Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées)[1]							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Cameroon	Nuts	4.8	4.8	0.1	2.4	*10.0	*12.0	...	2.1	2.1	—	1.1	*4.3	*5.2	...
Dahomey	Nuts	2.8	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.2	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Nuts	6.9	8.9	2.2	5.6	...	...	...	3.0	3.8	0.9	2.4	...	...	...
Gambia	Nuts	41.1	41.1	10.6	27.2	28.7	...	...	17.7	17.7	4.6	11.7	12.3	...	...
	Oil	14.9	14.9	0.2	6.9	12.7	...	...	14.9	14.9	0.2	6.9	12.7	...	...
Malawi	Nuts	*15.2	*35.8	*1.9	*3.3	*14.2	*33.8	...	*6.5	*15.4	*0.8	*1.4	*6.1	*14.5	...
Mali	Nuts	13.0	21.3	*1.2	*4.1	*5.9	*10.0	...	*5.6	9.2	*0.5	*1.8	*2.5	*4.3	...
Niger	Nuts	82.8	82.9	4.0	17.6	23.0	38.6	...	35.6	35.6	1.7	7.6	9.9	16.6	...
	Oil	*12.4	21.5	*5.4	*7.8	13.1	...	...	*12.4	21.5	*5.4	*7.8	13.1	...	...
Nigeria	Nuts	*71.5	106.2	20.8	*79.6	*132.7	198.1	...	*30.7	45.7	8.9	*34.2	*57.0	85.2	...
	Oil	*28.2	39.7	46.4	*65.0	*80.0	110.0	...	*28.2	39.7	46.4	*65.0	*80.0	110.0	...
Senegal	Nuts	13.8	14.4	2.5	3.6	...	...	...	5.9	6.2	1.1	1.5	...	...	...
	Oil	167.7	230.0	15.2	43.6	*55.8	*77.5	...	167.7	230.0	15.2	*43.6	*55.8	*77.5	...
South Africa	Nuts	34.6	45.6	15.8	35.0	45.6	*52.7	...	14.9	19.6	6.8	15.1	19.4	*22.7	...
	Oil	7.2	10.3	2.4	4.1	7.0	9.3	...	7.2	10.3	2.4	4.1	7.0	9.3	...
Sudan	Nuts	*85.0	96.6	...	...	...	...	...	*36.6	41.5	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Volta	Nuts	7.6	7.9	*5.6	*8.5	*9.6	10.0	...	3.3	3.4	*2.4	*3.7	*4.1	*4.3	...
Total	*Nuts*	379.1	468.3	...	...	...	...	...	163.1	201.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	230.4	316.4	69.6	127.4	168.6	...	...	230.4	316.4	69.6	127.4	168.6	...	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Mexico	Nuts	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	...	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	...
United States	Nuts	160.8	191.7	58.0	122.0	150.9	186.2	...	69.1	82.4	24.9	52.5	64.9	80.1	...
	Oil	18.7	27.7	12.7	27.9	41.5	47.0	...	18.7	27.7	12.7	27.9	41.5	47.0	...
Total	*Nuts*	162.4	194.0	56.5	122.4	151.3	186.9	...	69.8	83.4	25.1	52.7	65.1	80.4	...
	Oil	18.7	27.7	12.7	27.9	41.5	47.0	...	18.7	27.7	12.7	27.9	41.5	47.0	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	11.0	35.8	9.3	24.1	...	...	...	11.0	35.8	9.3	24.1	...	...	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Nuts[2]	3.1	43.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	...	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	...
	Oil	2.4	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	...	2.4	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	...
India	Nuts	31.7	32.4	14.8	20.4	...	...	...	13.9	13.9	6.4	8.8	...	...	...
Singapore	Oil	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.6	...	...	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.6	...	...
Thailand	Nuts	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.4	4.8	6.7	...	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.8	...
Total	*Nuts*	35.9	37.2	15.9	23.4	...	...	...	15.4	15.9	6.8	10.1	...	...	...
	Oil	3.8	5.1	1.2	2.2	3.1	...	...	3.8	5.1	1.2	2.2	3.1	...	...
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	6.9	9.3	2.6	5.4	9.3	12.9	1.6	6.9	9.3	2.6	5.4	9.3	12.9	1.6
France	Oil	*11.1	12.4	2.6	7.8	*12.3	17.7	...	*11.1	12.4	2.6	7.8	*12.3	17.7	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	4.0	5.2	2.0	3.9	5.8	6.5	2.2	4.0	5.2	2.0	3.9	5 8	6.5	2.2
Netherlands	Nuts	5.0	7.4	2.1	3.4	5.5	7.0	...	2.2	3.2	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	...
	Oil	2.0	4.1	3.8	7.7	11.0	14.8	...	2.0	4.1	3.8	7.7	11.0	14.8	...
United Kingdom	Oil	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total	*Nuts*	5.0	7.4	2.1	3.4	5.5	7.0	...	2.2	3.2	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	...
	Oil	24.2	31.3	11.2	25.2	39.0	52.7	...	24.2	31.3	11.2	25.2	39.0	52.7	...
GRAND TOTAL	Nuts	582	707	...	...	...	...	...	250	304	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	288	416	104	207	...	...	...	288	416	104	207	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	538	720	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 29. - Groundnuts and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 29. - Arachides et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis)[1] - Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées)[1]							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Nuts	40.0	49.2	13.8	32.5	41.8	62.1	17.0	17.2	21.2	5.9	14.0	18.0	26.7	7.3
	Oil	6.1	8.3	1.6	4.1	5.6	7.4	1.6	6.1	8.3	1.6	4.1	5.6	7.4	1.6
ASIA															
Cyprus	Oil	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Hong Kong	Nuts	8.8	10.2	2.8	4.9	7.8	10.0	...	3.7	4.3	1.2	2.1	3.4	4.3	...
	Oil	12.2	15.4	4.3	7.1	12.1	16.2	...	12.2	15.4	4.3	7.1	12.1	16.2	...
Japan	Nuts	50.3	62.3	8.1	31.4	49.1	76.3	6.9	21.6	26.8	3.5	3.5	21.1	32.8	3.0
Malaysia West Malaysia	Nuts	4.2	5.4	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.9	...	1.8	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	...
	Oil	4.4	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	...	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	...
Singapore	Nuts	3.6	4.7	1.2	2.4	3.5	...	...	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	...	...
	Oil	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.7	3.3	...	...	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.7	3.3	...	...
Total	*Nuts*	*66.9*	*82.6*	*13.0*	*40.3*	*62.6*	...	...	*28.6*	*35.4*	*5.6*	*17.3*	*26.9*	...	...
	Oil	*16.7*	*21.1*	*6.3*	*11.3*	*17.5*	...	...	*16.7*	*21.1*	*6.3*	*11.3*	*17.5*	...	...
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	3.3	4.3	1.0	2.1	3.5	4.7	0.9	3.3	4.3	1.0	2.1	3.5	4.7	0.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	Nuts	2.1	2.9	0.7	1.9	2.4	4.0	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.7
	Oil	24.4	32.9	10.0	17.1	24.1	32.0	5.7	24.4	32.9	10.0	17.1	24.1	32.0	5.7
France	Nuts	100.5	145.5	38.0	120.6	173.8	242.9	...	43.2	62.6	16.3	51.9	74.7	104.4	...
	Oil	*159.1	205.9	35.4	83.9	128.0	167.2	...	*159.1	205.9	35.4	83.9	128.0	167.2	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Nuts	45.1	54.2	8.2	26.6	48.0	69.9	15.4	19.4	23.3	3.5	11.4	20.6	30.1	6.6
	Oil	50.9	71.5	20.7	36.2	51.6	66.3	10.2	50.9	71.5	20.7	36.2	51.6	66.3	10.2
Italy	Nuts	94.6	113.8	17.6	40.5	76.3	100.5	...	40.7	48.9	7.6	17.4	32.8	43.2	...
	Oil	11.5	15.1	6.5	14.4	23.4	43.9	...	11.5	15.1	6.5	14.4	23.4	43.9	...
Netherlands	Nuts	36.2	48.4	12.7	26.4	35.5	47.8	...	15.6	20.8	5.5	11.3	15.3	20.6	...
	Oil	5.7	9.4	5.4	9.8	14.9	20.0	...	5.7	9.4	5.4	9.8	14.9	20.0	...
Norway	Nuts	3.0	3.3	0.6	1.4	2.1	3.2	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.4
Poland	Nuts	*4.0	6.7	*1.0	*1.7	*2.7	4.6	...	*1.7	2.9	*0.4	*0.7	*1.2	2.0	...
Portugal	Nuts	58.0	74.8	0.8	15.5	30.1	53.9	23.2	24.9	32.2	0.3	6.7	12.9	23.2	...
	Oil	5.4	8.3	0.3	2.3	3.6	5.5	0.5	5.4	8.3	0.3	2.3	3.6	5.5	0.5
Spain	Nuts	21.1	27.6	5.6	*12.6	17.8	...	...	9.1	11.9	2.4	*5.4	7.7	...	...
	Oil	5.8	6.3	0.5	*1.0	2.4	...	...	5.8	6.3	0.5	*1.0	2.4	...	...
Sweden	Oil	1.7	2.8	0.9	1.7	2.7	3.8	...	1.7	2.8	0.9	1.7	2.7	3.8	...
Switzerland	Nuts	39.1	55.9	13.8	32.0	42.5	65.7	16.4	16.8	24.0	5.9	13.8	18.3	28.3	7.1
United Kingdom	Nuts	44.0	63.3	22.5	32.7	48.8	74.0	12.9	18.9	27.2	9.7	14.1	21.0	31.8	5.5
	Oil	49.3	60.8	14.8	30.2	50.8	74.8	16.2	49.3	60.8	14.8	30.2	50.8	74.8	16.2
Total	*Nuts*	*447.7*	*596.4*	*121.5*	*311.9*	*480.0*	...	...	*192.5*	*256.4*	*52.2*	*134.1*	*206.4*	...	...
	Oil	*318.1*	*417.3*	*95.5*	*198.7*	*305.0*	...	...	*318.1*	*417.3*	*95.5*	*198.7*	*305.0*	...	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	3.7	4.0	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.6	0.7	3.7	4.0	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.6	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	Nuts	**555**	**728**	**148**	**385**	**584**	...	...	**238**	**313**	**64**	**165**	**251**	...	...
	Oil	**345**	**451**	**104**	**215**	**330**	...	...	**345**	**451**	**104**	**215**	**330**	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**583**	**764**	**168**	**380**	**581**	—	—

NOTE: Oil equivalent of groundnuts: 43% of shelled weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Converted at 70% of unshelled. – [2] Reexports only.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des arachides: 43% du poids, arachides décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Coefficient de conversion: 70% du poids des arachides non décortiquées. – [2] Réexportations seulement.

Table 30. - Linseed and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74

Tableau 30. - Graines et huile de lin: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight* - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Morocco	Seed	0.8	1.2	F0.7	F0.9	F1.4	2.2	...	0.3	0.4	F0.2	F0.3	F0.5	0.7	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	440.8	595.1	61.4	214.3	310.9	433.2	117.6	158.7	214.2	22.1	77.1	111.9	155.9	40.0
	Oil	11.4	16.1	1.0	3.5	5.1	6.8	—	11.4	16.1	1.0	3.5	5.1	6.8	—
United States	Seed	140.8	268.2	2.9	2.9	4.9	10.6	...	50.7	96.6	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.8	...
	Oil	53.2	84.0	32.8	52.4	79.2	95.1	...	53.2	84.0	32.8	52.4	79.2	95.1	...
Total	Seed	*581.6*	*863.3*	*64.3*	*217.2*	*315.8*	*443.8*	...	*209.4*	*310.8*	*23.1*	*78.1*	*113.7*	*159.7*	...
	Oil	*64.6*	*100.1*	*33.8*	*55.9*	*84.3*	*101.9*	...	*64.6*	*100.1*	*33.8*	*55.9*	*84.3*	*101.9*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	95.3	106.0	22.9	53.4	*83.4	*93.8	...	95.3	106.0	22.9	53.4	*83.4	*93.8	...
Uruguay	Oil	*4.7	*6.0	*4.2	*7.1	*9.5	11.8	...	*4.7	*6.0	*4.2	*7.1	*9.5	11.8	...
Total	*Oil*	*100.0*	*112.0*	*27.1*	*60.5*	*92.9*	*105.6*	...	*100.0*	*112.0*	*27.1*	*60.5*	*92.9*	*105.6*	...
ASIA															
Iraq	Seed	1.5	2.0	—	—	—	0.4	...	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	0.1	...
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	20.6	27.5	10.1	16.1	19.0	23.4	5.6	7.0	9.4	3.4	5.5	6.5	8.0	1.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	27.1	33.2	8.7	14.9	23.5	32.1	7.8	27.1	33.2	8.7	14.9	23.5	32.1	7.8
Netherlands	Seed	4.0	4.7	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	...	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	...
United Kingdom	Oil	2.6	3.7	0.6	1.5	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.6	3.7	0.6	1.5	2.6	3.5	1.6
Total	*Seed*	*24.6*	*32.2*	*11.9*	*18.3*	*21.8*	*26.7*	...	*8.4*	*11.0*	*4.0*	*6.2*	*7.5*	*9.1*	...
	Oil	*29.7*	*36.9*	*9.3*	*16.4*	*26.1*	*35.6*	*9.4*	*29.7*	*36.9*	*9.3*	*16.4*	*26.1*	*35.6*	*9.4*
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**609**	**899**	**77**	**236**	**339**	**473**	...	**219**	**323**	**27**	**85**	**122**	**170**	...
	Oil	**194**	**249**	**70**	**133**	**203**	**243**	...	**194**	**249**	**70**	**133**	**203**	**243**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**413**	**572**	**97**	**218**	**325**	**413**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
South Africa	Oil	4.4	6.0	3.4	4.2	6.0	7.9	...	4.4	6.0	3.4	4.2	6.0	7.9	...
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	84.5	115.0	26.5	54.4	77.3	111.4	32.0	28.7	39.1	9.0	18.5	26.3	37.8	10.8
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	2.8	3.7	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.3	0.7	2.8	3.7	0.8	1.4	2.4	3.3	0.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	46.3	76.9	7.8	15.3	24.4	35.2	7.2	15.7	26.1	2.7	5.2	8.3	12.0	2.4
	Oil	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.6	3.9	4.7	0.3
Denmark	Seed	7.7	13.5	3.5	5.2	7.8	9.6	1.1	2.6	4.6	1.1	1.8	2.7	3.2	0.4
	Oil	3.9	5.0	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.9	5.0	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.0
Finland	Seed	7.7	9.5	1.1	2.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	2.6	3.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
France	Seed	*45.6	57.0	18.7	25.6	40.0	45.4	...	15.5	19.4	6.4	8.7	13.6	15.4	...
	Oil	*9.8	11.9	1.9	4.4	6.7	11.2	...	*9.8	11.9	1.9	4.4	6.7	11.2	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Seed	175.7	236.5	25.6	38.1	99.3	133.2	31.2	59.7	80.4	8.7	13.0	33.8	45.3	10.6
	Oil	29.1	37.3	11.6	27.4	40.5	53.1	10.7	29.1	37.3	11.6	27.4	40.5	53.1	10.7
Greece	Seed	16.7	18.0	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.8	...	5.7	6.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	...
Ireland	Oil	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.5
Italy	Seed	15.9	21.0	4.3	12.5	15.1	22.0	...	5.4	7.1	1.5	4.3	5.1	7.5	...
	Oil	9.2	12.5	2.6	5.4	7.0	7.6	...	9.2	12.5	2.6	5.4	7.0	7.6	...
Netherlands	Seed	95.6	201.4	11.6	40.4	53.4	58.6	...	32.5	68.5	3.9	13.7	18.2	19.9	...
	Oil [1]	28.6	34.4	5.3	9.2	16.3	20.3	...	28.6	34.4	5.3	9.2	16.3	20.3	...
Spain	Seed	17.3	24.9	13.7	16.2	23.5	...	...	5.9	8.5	4.7	5.5	8.0	...	...
	Oil	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	0.9	...	...	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	0.9	...	...
Sweden	Oil	3.1	3.9	1.0	2.1	3.2	3.9	...	3.1	3.9	1.0	2.1	3.2	3.9	...
United Kingdom	Seed	44.7	63.5	16.4	31.8	42.1	59.4	16.2	15.2	21.6	5.6	10.8	14.3	20.2	5.5
	Oil	20.6	33.4	6.3	12.1	19.7	26.0	5.3	20.6	33.4	6.3	12.1	19.7	26.0	5.3
Total	*Seed*	*473.2*	*722.2*	*104.0*	*189.0*	*312.7*	...	...	*160.8*	*245.5*	*35.4*	*64.3*	*106.5*	...	...
	Oil	*110.4*	*146.3*	*21.2*	*67.2*	*103.3*	...	...	*110.4*	*146.3*	*31.2*	*67.2*	*103.3*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Seed**	**558**	**837**	**131**	**243**	**390**	...	...	**190**	**285**	**44**	**83**	**133**	...	...
	Oil	**115**	**152**	**35**	**71**	**109**	...	...	**115**	**152**	**35**	**71**	**109**	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**305**	**437**	**79**	**154**	**242**	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of linseed: 34% of weight except Canada and United States, 36%. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de lin: 34% du poids sauf pour Canada et Etats-Unis, 36%. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg.

Table 31. - Olive oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 31. - Huile d'olive: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Morocco	3.3	5.1	5.1	7.9	19.9	30.7	32.7	34.5	14.5	22.4	23.8	25.3	...
Tunisia	13.9	29.6	48.2	66.8	29.8	72.3	106.3	126.2	18.1	30.5	35.9	51.8	...
Total	*17.2*	*34.7*	*53.3*	*74.7*	*49.7*	*103.0*	*139.0*	*160.7*	*32.6*	*52.9*	*59.7*	*77.1*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	0.3	0.8	3.0	7.2	1.8	3.8	5.7	7.7	0.9	3.1	...	...	...
ASIA													
Turkey	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	*0.1	*0.1	*2.5	3.4	13.2	29.9	*35.9	44.4	...
EUROPE													
France	0.3	2.3	5.6	11.1	6.6	11.4	16.1	21.1	2.6	8.0	14.3	19.6	...
Greece	0.5	1.7	5.4	9.5	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	...
Italy	4.3	7.7	12.5	17.6	3.6	10.1	14.5	18.0	4.1	8.1	12.0	18.1	...
Portugal	2.0	5.5	9.0	10.5	0.7	2.8	5.7	8.4	1.0	2.6	4.6	6.8	0.8
Spain	53.4	120.5	163.1	214.6	25.1	45.2	56.0	77.2	17.7	*106.1	141.5	...	...
Total	*60.5*	*137.7*	*195.6*	*263.3*	*38.3*	*73.0*	*95.9*	*128.5*	*28.0*	*128.1*	*175.7*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**79**	**174**	**253**	**347**	**90**	**180**	**243**	**300**	**75**	**214**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	0.9	3.0	4.6	6.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.9	...
Mozambique	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	*1.2	...
Total	*1.1*	*3.6*	*5.8*	*7.5*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*2.1*	*3.4*	*0.7*	*1.2*	*2.2*	*3.1*	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.7	2.4	3.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.3
United States	8.0	15.5	24.0	28.2	8.6	18.2	26.0	30.6	5.2	14.4	22.5	27.8	...
Total	*8.4*	*16.5*	*25.0*	*30.4*	*9.2*	*19.9*	*28.4*	*33.9*	*5.5*	*15.4*	*24.0*	*29.9*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	1.2	2.9	9.4	11.5	2.8	6.8	10.8	13.3	1.6	7.9	11.8	16.8	...
EUROPE													
France	9.2	16.2	21.8	35.5	15.9	26.0	32.0	37.0	6.5	29.3	37.9	42.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1.0	2.0	3.1	4.7	1.0	2.0	2.8	4.2	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.9	0.9
Italy	62.3	103.0	139.8	176.6	24.8	54.9	117.1	124.2	46.6	105.6	160.2	187.5	...
Norway	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	—	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	—
Switzerland	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.7	3.2	3.2	1.6	3.7	5.5	7.1	2.2
United Kingdom	0.9	1.6	2.4	3.2	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.0	—	1.8	2.6	3.4	0.5
Total	*74.2*	*124.7*	*170.0*	*223.8*	*43.8*	*86.8*	*158.3*	*172.5*	*55.6*	*142.6*	*210.1*	*245.3*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	0.9	2.9	3.7	5.6	1.1	2.4	3.7	4.7	0.7	1.7	3.1	5.3	0.8
GRAND TOTAL	**86**	**151**	**214**	**289**	**57**	**117**	**203**	**228**	**64**	**169**	**251**	**300**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 32. - Palm kernels and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74

Tableau 32. - Palmistes et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	3.8	5.7	2.1	5.0	7.1	7.8	...	1.7	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	...
Cameroon	Kernels	7.4	10.2	1.6	5.2	*9.1	*13.0	...	3.4	4.7	0.7	2.4	*4.2	*6.0	...
Congo	Kernels	*1.1	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	*0.5	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Dahomey	Kernels	*5.3	*5.3	...	...	...	...	...	*2.4	*2.4	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia	Kernels	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.8	*1.8	...	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	*0.8	...
Guinea	Kernels	*7.0	*10.0	*1.5	*5.0	*9.0	*13.0	...	*3.2	*4.6	*0.7	*2.3	*4.2	*6.0	...
Guinea-Bissau	Kernels	1.1	3.0	1.5	...	...	...	...	0.5	1.4	0.7	...	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	Kernels	16.5	20.4	*6.1	13.0	*18.0	*22.5	...	7.6	9.4	*2.8	6.0	*8.3	*10.4	...
Nigeria	Kernels	*154.1	212.2	49.1	*55.2	*98.6	137.0	...	*70.9	97.6	22.6	*26.4	*45.4	*63.0	...
Sierra Leone	Kernels	*39.7	47.6	*4.2	*15.6	*31.1	*37.5	...	*18.3	21.9	*1.9	*7.2	*14.3	*17.3	...
Togo	Kernels	9.0	9.9	1.5	4.5	6.5	...	...	4.1	4.6	0.7	2.1	2.9	...	...
Zaire	Oil	29.4	37.3	17.4	25.7	33.0	39.5	...	29.4	37.3	17.4	25.7	33.0	39.5	...
Total	*Kernels*	*247.0*	*327.5*	...	...	...	...	...	*113.5*	*150.7*	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	*29.4*	*37.3*	*17.4*	*25.7*	*33.0*	*39.5*	...	*29.4*	*37.3*	*17.4*	*25.7*	*33.0*	*39.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Paraguay	Oil	*3.7	4.9	*1.5	*3.8	*4.4	*6.0	...	*3.7	4.9	*1.5	*3.8	*4.4	*6.0	...
ASIA															
Indonesia	Kernels	*37.5	51.4	*8.0	*16.4	*27.9	39.2	...	*17.3	23.6	*3.7	*7.5	*12.8	*18.0	...
Japan	Oil	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Malaysia															
West Malaysia	Kernels	0.7	10.0	4.1	6.0	11.5	21.1	...	0.3	4.6	1.9	2.8	5.3	9.7	..
Total	*Kernels*	*38.2*	*61.4*	*12.1*	*22.4*	*39.4*	*60.3*	...	*17.6*	*28.2*	*5.6*	*10.3*	*18.1*	*27.7*	...
	Oil	*1.2*	*1.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	—	*1.2*	*1.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	—
EUROPE															
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	1.7	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.0
Netherlands	Oil	39.5	50.1	8.2	12.7	19.5	31.6	...	39.5	50.1	8.2	12.7	19.5	31.6	...
Total	*Oil*	*41.2*	*52.1*	*8.7*	*13.7*	*20.8*	*33.8*	...	*41.2*	*52.1*	*8.7*	*13.7*	*20.8*	*33.8*	...
GRAND TOTAL	Kernels	**285**	**389**	**3**	...	...	...	...	**131**	**179**	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil	**74**	**96**	**28**	**43**	**58**	**79**	...	**74**	**96**	**28**	**43**	**58**	**79**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**205**	**275**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
South Africa	Oil	2.7	3.3	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.5	...	2.7	3.3	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.5	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	2.8	6.4	0.2	3.3	3.4	5.9	—	2.8	6.4	0.2	3.3	3.4	5.9	—
United States	Oil	31.9	45.8	8.8	21.5	33.7	45.9	...	31.9	45.8	8.8	21.5	33.7	45.9	...
Total	*Oil*	*34.7*	*52.2*	*9.0*	*24.8*	*37.1*	*51.6*	...	*34.7*	*52.2*	*9.0*	*24.8*	*37.1*	*51.6*	...
ASIA															
Japan	Kernels	16.0	21.7	4.6	10.1	11.5	12.2	1.5	7.3	10.0	2.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	0.7
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	3.7	4.9	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	3.6	4.9	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	0.7
Denmark	Kernels	13.5	15.6	2.5	5.3	13.4	16.6	1.7	6.2	7.2	1.2	2.4	6.1	7.6	0.8
France	Kernels	14.3	20.7	5.3	9.1	15.3	18.2	...	6.5	9.5	2.4	4.2	7.0	7.8	...
	Oil	*23.0	30.2	5.8	10.9	15.1	21.4	...	*23.0	30.2	5.8	10.9	15.1	21.4	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Kernels	7.2	24.7	10.6	16.8	25.5	34.0	8.0	3.3	11.4	4.9	7.7	11.7	15.6	3.7
	Oil	18.1	22.0	1.9	5.4	10.2	16.9	7.9	18.1	22.0	1.9	5.4	10.2	16.9	7.9
Italy	Oil	12.1	15.8	2.5	2.6	7.7	9.8	...	12.1	15.8	2.5	2.6	7.7	9.8	...
Netherlands [1]	Kernels	183.4	230.2	27.4	63.8	92.2	122.0	...	84.4	105.9	12.6	29.3	42.4	56.1	...
Portugal	Kernels	5.0	8.2	0.5	2.6	5.5	...	...	2.3	3.8	0.2	1.2	2.5	...	...
United Kingdom	Kernels	20.0	28.1	8.2	13.5	21.1	34.9	5.5	9.2	12.9	3.8	6.2	9.7	16.1	2.5
Total	*Kernels*	*243.4*	*327.5*	*54.5*	*111.1*	*173.0*	...	...	*111.9*	*150.7*	*25.1*	*51.0*	*79.4*	...	...
	Oil	*56.8*	*72.9*	*10.8*	*20.2*	*35.0*	*50.7*	...	*56.8*	*72.9*	*10.8*	*20.2*	*35.0*	*50.7*	...
GRAND TOTAL	Kernels	**259**	**349**	**59**	**121**	**184**	...	...	**119**	**161**	**27**	**56**	**85**	...	...
	Oil	**94**	**128**	**21**	**46**	**74**	**106**	...	**94**	**128**	**21**	**46**	**74**	**106**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	**213**	**289**	**48**	**102**	**159**	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of palm kernels: 46% of weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des palmistes: 46% du poids. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg

Table 33. - Palm oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 33. - Huile de palme: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	3.4	6.8	9.3	10.7	1.7	4.2	6.6	7.9	0.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	...
Cameroon	1.1	4.2	6.8	8.3	—	—	0.1	1.0	—	1.0	*5.0	*5.5	...
Dahomey	6.1	11.1	15.4	18.5	3.7	*4.0	*4.0	*5.7	*3.5	*4.0	*4.4	*6.3	...
Nigeria	7.3	10.6	18.5	20.2	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	...	...	...	...
Zaire	33.1	61.7	87.4	111.9	26.4	55.0	76.5	89.9	10.8	26.1	48.2	50.5	...
Total	*51.0*	*94.4*	*137.4*	*169.6*	*32.2*	*65.1*	*89.1*	*106.4*	*14.8*	...	...	...	...
ASIA													
Indonesia	*35.0	*75.8	*140.9	*189.6	*34.8	*74.0	*178.2	236.5	*37.9	*80.6	*191.8	262.7	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	115.0	240.3	390.6	533.8	134.0	278.2	432.4	625.3	156.8	332.1	499.1	723.9	...
Singapore	42.2	86.1	136.5	194.0	43.8	95.1	148.4	213.3	61.5	106.8	162.3	227.5	...
Total	*192.2*	*402.2*	*668.0*	*917.4*	*212.6*	*447.3*	*759.0*	*1 075.1*	*255.2*	*519.2*	*853.2*	*1 214.1*	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.9	1.7	2.6	3.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.1	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	0.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1.1	2.6	3.9	4.9	1.8	3.5	4.9	7.0	1.6	3.1	4.9	7.7	2.8
Netherlands	*8.3	14.9	24.9	42.9	13.9	27.4	39.6	58.4	17.4	36.3	49.1	64.4	...
Total	*10.3*	*19.2*	*31.4*	*51.2*	*16.7*	*32.5*	*47.1*	*68.5*	*19.6*	*40.6*	*55.9*	*74.4*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**254**	**516**	**837**	**1 138**	**262**	**545**	**895**	**1 250**	**290**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	1.6	4.5	6.7	12.9	3.5	13.6	16.5	34.6	—	11.9	11.9	19.6	0.9
United States	27.1	51.1	66.6	103.4	50.3	104.7	168.5	195.5	52.8	94.2	136.9	176.1	...
Total	*28.7*	*55.6*	*73.3*	*116.3*	*53.8*	*118.3*	*185.0*	*230.1*	*52.8*	*106.0*	*148.8*	*195.7*	...
ASIA													
Iraq	12.2	44.6	57.0	78.4	21.4	54.6	78.0	81.9	23.4	51.7	66.8	105.4	...
Japan	7.3	16.8	24.7	40.9	9.3	17.9	32.4	54.9	16.2	35.1	62.4	100.3	28.1
Philippines	1.5	1.5	5.2	6.6	1.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.0	...
Singapore	46.3	104.3	154.0	211.6	41.9	93.3	64.4	320.9	55.2	113.9	174.0	253.8	...
Syrian Arab Republic	0.3	1.2	3.1	4.5	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.3	0.8	2.1	...	...	...
Total	*67.6*	*170.4*	*244.0*	*342.0*	*75.0*	*170.1*	*180.1*	*374.9*	*96.7*	*204.3*	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.4	11.5	20.6	26.1	6.1	12.5	18.0	22.7	6.1	12.6	18.4	25.0	5.3
Denmark	3.1	5.4	*8.4	9.9	1.1	2.9	6.2	8.3	2.7	4.6	7.9	9.8	1.8
France	*13.9	*23.9	*31.1	48.7	*14.7	*25.4	*33.4	43.0	13.8	28.1	42.2	57.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	36.0	72.2	107.7	150.2	36.9	71.9	106.5	151.4	43.8	81.9	119.9	151.6	28.8
Ireland [1]	1.3	2.8	3.3	4.3	1.1	2.2	3.1	4.2	0.7	2.6	4.4	6.3	1.4
Italy	16.3	27.5	38.7	53.7	13.0	26.2	37.8	52.0	12.1	29.5	40.8	56.5	...
Netherlands	28.7	54.1	91.1	138.0	42.7	82.5	114.9	161.6	47.9	86.8	124.3	160.8	...
Portugal	3.1	8.3	14.5	19.3	4.4	7.9	13.5	17.5	2.7	4.2	8.3	15.0	4.9
United Kingdom	61.0	121.3	167.2	222.7	50.9	111.7	159.1	208.0	52.1	111.5	167.8	244.1	47.2
Total	*168.8*	*327.0*	*482.6*	*672.9*	*170.9*	*343.2*	*492.5*	*668.7*	*181.9*	*361.8*	*534.0*	*726.4*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**265**	**553**	**800**	**1 131**	**300**	**632**	**858**	**1 274**	**331**	**672**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Includes some palm-kernel oil through 1971.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Y compris certaines quantités d'huile de palmistes, jusqu'à fin 1971.

Table 34. - Soybeans and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74

Tableau 34. - Soja et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Nigeria	Beans	*1.6	*1.6	*1.0	*1.0	*2.0	*2.0	...	*0.3	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.3	*0.3	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	19.5	41.5	1.2	7.0	12.6	27.0	3.5	3.1	6.6	0.2	1.1	2.0	4.3	0.6
	Oil	22.1	31.3	-	1.1	2.0	3.4	—	22.1	31.3	-	1.1	2.0	3.4	—
United States [1]	Beans	7 482.1	11 993.4	4 398.6	7 475.0	8 366.6	13 222.2	...	1 197.1	1 918.9	703.8	1 196.0	1 338.6	2 115.5	...
	Oil (a)	324.7	416.4	130.6	229.7	289.8	348.8	...	324.7	416.4	130.6	229.7	289.8	348.8	...
	Oil (b)	145.2	170.4	7.0	30.9	74.5	86.8	...	145.2	170.4	7.0	80.9	74.5	86.8	...
Total	*Beans*	*7 501.6*	*12 034.9*	*4 399.8*	*7 482.0*	*8 379.2*	*13 249.2*	...	*1 200.2*	*1 925.5*	*704.0*	*1 197.1*	*1 340.6*	*2 119.8*	...
	Oil	*492.0*	*618.1*	*137.6*	*261.7*	*366.3*	*439.0*	...	*492.0*	*618.1*	*137.6*	*261.7*	*366.3*	*439.0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Beans	1 007.6	1 037.3	—	662.7	1 752.8	1 786.1	...	161.2	166.0	—	106.0	280.4	285.8	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong [2]	Beans	2.2	2.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	...	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Israel	Oil	8.8	13.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	13.1	—	8.8	13.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	13 1	—
Japan	Oil	3.5	3.9	1.8	2.6	8.3	9.2	0.8	3.5	3.9	1.8	2.6	8.3	9.2	0.8
Total	*Beans*	*2.2*	*2.5*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*1.4*	*1.4*	...	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	...
	Oil	*12.3*	*17.3*	*4.6*	*6.2*	*11.9*	*22.3*	*0.8*	*12.3*	*17.3*	*4.6*	*6.2*	*11.9*	*22.3*	*0.8*
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	21.0	28.6	11.1	19.0	28.9	39.3	12.8	21.0	28.6	11.1	19.0	28.9	39.3	12.8
Denmark	Oil	30.4	46.0	11.9	25.4	29.2	33.1	10.0	30.4	46.0	11.9	25.4	29.2	33.1	10.0
France	Oil	*42.4	59.4	15.6	28.7	49.0	62.5	...	*42.4	59.4	15.6	28.7	49.0	62.5	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	41.4	62.7	28.4	53.0	86.3	134.1	48.8	41.4	62.7	28.4	53.0	86.3	134.1	48.8
Netherlands	Oil	94.9	124.9	37.8	65.3	93.7	118.1	...	94.9	124.9	37.8	65.3	93.7	118.1	...
Total	*Oil*	*230.1*	*321.6*	*104.8*	*191.4*	*287.1*	*387.1*	...	*230.1*	*321.6*	*104.8*	*191.4*	*287.1*	*387.1*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Beans**	**8 513**	**13 076**	**4 401**	**8 147**	**10 135**	**15 039**	...	**1 362**	**2 092**	**704**	**1 304**	**1 621**	**2 406**	...
	Oil	**734**	**957**	**247**	**459**	**665**	**849**	..	**734**	**957**	**247**	**459**	**665**	**849**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2 096**	**3 049**	**951**	**1 763**	**2 286**	**3 255**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Morocco	Oil	34.6	34.5	F12.8	F40.0	F44.0	44.2	...	34.5	34.5	F12.8	F40.0	F44.0	44.2	...
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	233.9	308.5	49.0	170.5	189.7	231.8	103.2	37.4	49.4	7.8	27.3	30.4	37.1	16.5
	Oil	13.6	17.0	3.1	10.3	14.0	19.0	9.3	13.6	17.0	3.1	10.3	14.0	19.0	9.3
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	16.4	18.5	5.3	10.5	14.1	16.4	...	2.6	3.0	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.6	...
India	Oil	57.9	65.6	17.8	...	...	5.3	...	3.7	4.1	1.4	2.9	4.4	5.3	...
Israel	Beans	224.8	331.8	106.4	106.4	117.1	188.0	...	36.0	53.0	17.0	17.0	18.7	30.1	...
	Oil	9.7	16.4	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	...	9.7	16.4	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	...
Japan	Beans	2 481.1	3 395.6	890.0	1 981.7	2 858.5	3 634.6	903.3	397.0	543.3	142.4	317.0	457.4	581.5	144.5
Malaysia West Malaysia	Beans	15.9	21.3	6.1	10.9	17.7	20.8	...	2.5	3.4	1.0	1.7	2.8	3.3	...
Pakistan	Oil	43.9	45.2	0.2	20.9	65.7	89.8	0.1	43.9	45.2	0.2	20.9	65.7	89.8	0.1
Singapore	Beans	52.6	63.9	24.0	41.2	48.5	*50.8	...	8.4	10.2	3.8	6.6	7.8	*8.1	...
Total	*Beans*	*2 790.8*	*3 829.7*	*1 031.8*	*2 150.7*	*3 055.9*	*3 910.6*	...	*446.5*	*612.7*	*165.0*	*344.0*	*489.0*	*625.6*	...
	Oil	*115.2*	*131.3*	*25.8*	...	...	...	...	*115.2*	*131.3*	*25.8*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 34. - Soybeans and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1972-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 34. - Soja et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1972-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1972		1973				1974	1972		1973				1974
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	12.4	15.1	4.3	9.1	13.2	16.1	6.2	12.4	15.1	4.3	9.1	13.2	16.1	6.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	224.6	336.9	116.5	222.4	283.4	447.3	149.6	35.9	53.9	18.6	35.6	45.3	71.6	23.9
	Oil	11.5	16.1	3.3	6.8	10.2	13.2	5.6	11.5	16.1	3.3	6.8	10.2	13.2	5.6
Denmark	Beans	369.2	533.3	137.6	240.4	304.3	388.5	143.3	59.1	85.3	22.0	38.5	48.7	62.2	22.9
France	Beans	337.9	458.4	141.7	267.2	391.3	507.8	...	54.1	73.3	22.7	42.8	62.6	81.2	...
	Oil	*29.3	39.6	12.0	23.8	35.8	47.8	...	*29.3	39.6	12.0	23.8	35.8	47.8	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Beans	1 510.3	2 236.6	655.9	1 379.7	1 986.0	2 837.4	997.7	241.6	357.9	104.9	220.8	317.8	454.0	159.6
	Oil	18.9	26.7	4.2	7.7	12.9	22.5	7.3	18.9	26.7	4.2	7.7	12.9	22.5	7.3
Greece	Oil	0.4	1.0	—	0.5	0.7	2.0	...	0.4	1.0	—	0.5	0.7	2.0	...
Italy	Beans	650.6	818.6	204.2	443.2	665.8	887.5	...	104.1	131.0	32.7	70.9	106.5	142.0	...
	Oil	6.3	12.3	16.0	31.9	40.2	43.6	...	6.3	12.3	16.0	31.9	40.2	43.6	...
Malta	Oil	3.0	4.1	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	...	3.0	4.1	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	...
Netherlands	Beans	1 144.6	1 608.7	448.4	732.9	997.4	1 269.1	...	183.1	257.4	71.7	117.3	159.6	203.0	...
	Oil	8.5	12.3	5.7	13.1	25.2	39.1	...	8.5	12.3	5.7	13.1	25.2	39.1	...
Norway	Beans	166.8	235.2	64.6	113.7	164.8	266.2	88.2	26.7	37.6	10.3	18.2	26.4	42.6	14.1
Poland	Beans	*60.0	95.5	*15.4	*33.4	*40.2	142.2	...	*9.6	15.3	*2.4	*5.3	*6.4	22.8	...
	Oil	*6.0	7.2	—	*0.3	*0.4	*0.5	...	*6.0	7.2	—	*0.3	*0.4	*0.5	...
Spain	Beans	1 090.6	1 428.5	351.5	*526.6	692.9	*834.5	...	174.5	228.5	56.2	*84.2	110.9	*133.5	...
Sweden	Oil	29.7	38.0	10.4	19.6	33.8	44.6	...	29.7	38.0	10.4	19.6	33.8	44.6	...
United Kingdom	Beans	314.3	538.5	220.8	407.3	574.6	779.4	236.3	50.3	86.1	35.3	65.2	91.9	124.7	37.8
	Oil	57.7	62.7	1.0	4.7	10.7	13.5	12.8	45.5	62.7	1.0	4.7	10.7	13.5	12.8
Total	*Beans*	*5 868.9*	*8 290.2*	*2 356.6*	*4 366.8*	*6 100.7*	*8 359.9*	...	*939.0*	*1 326.3*	*376.8*	*698.8*	*976.1*	*1 337.6*	...
	Oil	*183.7*	*235.1*	*58.0*	*119.8*	*186.0*	*246.4*	...	*183.7*	*235.1*	*58.0*	*119.8*	*186.0*	*246.4*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**Beans**	**8 894**	**12 428**	**3 437**	**6 688**	**9 346**	**12 502**	...	**1 423**	**1 988**	**550**	**1 070**	**1 495**	**2 000**	...
	Oil	**347**	**418**	**100**	...	...	...	...	**347**	**418**	**100**	...	...	...	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1 770**	**2 403**	**650**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of soybean: 16% of weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] (*a*) Soybean oil, refined but not further processed, and soybean oil, crude; (*b*) soybean oil refined and further processed. – [2] Reexports only.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile de soja: 16% du poids. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] (*a*) Huile de soja raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de soja brute; (*b*) huile de soja raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. – [2] Réexportations seulement.

Table 35. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 35. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973			1974									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal, Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	—	—	7.74	—	7.89	...	5.44	5.44	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 13.5%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	5.59	5.57	5.59	5.74	5.76	5.84	5.78	5.25	4.85	5.12	5.19	p5.22	p5.78
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	...
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	4.97	4.95	5.43	5.82	6.00	5.19	4.41	3.87	4.24	4.60	4.56	4.64	5.23
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13,5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	536	535	594	—	662	630	541	457	515	...	...	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	2.78	2.61	3.08	3.53	3.31	3.16	2.54	2.45	2.85	3.01	2.82	...	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Ex store, basis 100-ton lots, average of closing quotations, futures market, Liverpool	"	50.8	51.2	56.8	62.6	61.5	60.9	56.0	54.8	51.8	53.6	58.0	58.0	62.3
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.$/34 lb	1.53	1.68	1.68	1.71	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.92	P1.97	P2.05
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentine, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Tilbury		—	57.5	62.0	66.8	...	66.4	58.3	56.2	59.5	62.9	71.0	70.2	74.2
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	55.0	61.2	61.6	67.8	65.0	65.9	59.2	53.9	52.4	54.9	58.0	64.3	70.0
Rice[2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	—	—	521.3	538.0	575.0	603.0	630.0	625.0	596.3	518.8	521.0	516.3	500.0
Sugar[3]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	9.56	10.14	11.83	9.40	21.28	21.27	21.77	23.65	23.67	25.40	31.45	34.55	39.63
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	"	9.51	10.14	11.85	15.16	21.09	21.10	21.60	23.63	23.51	25.03	31.45	34.15	P39.40
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	"	10.52	10.48	10.71	12.00	16.46	17.48	18.62	22.42	25.68	27.72	31.98	33.08	38.20
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.22	5.58	4.51	4.66	3.78	—	—
From the Netherlands	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.32	5.80	4.70	4.61	4.30	3.25	2.96
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	—	1.58	1.62	1.72	2.40	2.08	2.96	1.62	—	—	—	—	p1.50
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	456	414	278	484	550	495	P630	P670	583	413	p583	659	...
U.S.: Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	3.01	2.94	2.83	3.07	2.94	2.60	2.89	3.80	3.45	4.02	3.47	4.06	...
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	—	—	13.0	10.4	12.1	10.5	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	—	—	4.76	4.12	4.16	4.38	4.42	4.60	4.94	—	—	—	—
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box[5]	2.77	3.05	—	—	—	—	...	2.37	2.42	2.81	3.07	2.78	2.58
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	26.3	23.8	22.4	20.0	16.3	16.1	15.5	16.2	17.4	16.8	18.6	P19.5	20.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 35. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 35. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973			1974									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton ($^1/_3$box)[6]	2.94	2.48	2.02	1.91	2.02	2.01	1.94	2.20	2.25	—	—	—	2.95
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/$^1/_2$ box[6]	2.51	—	—	—	—	--	—	2.41	2.45	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.21
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	64	59	58	58	64	61	64	70	72	95	—	p81	85
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian Sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	452	...	470	...	470	...	P510
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	,,	600	564	382	—	—	435	...	...	...	...	441	435	...
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	—	—	—	—
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	110.5	102.6	—	[10]268.6	[10]274.4	[10]267.2	[10]234.8	[10]230.2	[10]232.8	[10]273.4	—	—	[10]339.4
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	156.5	158.0	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	258.2	254.6	242.0	201.8	203.7	202.9	220.6	229.8	227.1	240.8
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2 240 lb	394	515	610	767	745	874	722	751	776	688	633	552	586
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	638.8	640.0	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	965.0	925.0	925.0	925.0
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Dutch, crude, f.o.b., ex-mill, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	531	490	603	665	780	711	660	772	788	875	923	...	...
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	229	260	340	445	488	479	477	460	453	440	476	459	500
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	313	381	426	493	504	496	441	455	452	462	477	481	P504
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palm oil														
European ports:[7] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lt	182	184	206	273	298	275	260	247	256	267	317	312	359
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	105.0	113.0	132.2	137.5	117.0	100.0	p90.0	83.5	—	85.4	93.5	91.9	100.0
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	4.94	5.01	5.10	5.53	6.25	6.50	6.70	6.84	6.60	5.90	5.56	5.47	P5.57
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	70.9	71.5	71.0	69.6	71.9	74.6	74.4	73.6	71.3	68.3	62.0	58.2	61.8
Colombian Manizales	,,	71.8	71.2	71.3	74.5	79.8	79.5	81.1	82.2	82.0	78.0	74.0	72.0	72.3
Uganda Native Standard	,,	52.6	52.5	54.4	56.0	60.3	62.4	63.6	63.9	62.1	58.6	55.7	53.1	54.5
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	—	—	—				P1007	P1087	950	996	1021	1050	1132
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	69.3	68.0	63.0	61.9	70.0	79.8	101.4	108.8	94.6	93.3	92.4	91.4	
Ghana	,,	80.7	73.2	65.9	65.1	74.4	87.6	110.3	116.8	103.3	106.9	106.9	106.4	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 35. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 35. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973			1974									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[8] Colombo	Rupees/kg	4.77	4.41	4.73	5.18	5.48	6.80	6.13	6.55	5.90	5.99	6.68	6.92	6.42
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[8] Calcutta	,,	6.66	6.38	5.99	6.10	6.28	6.74	11.63	10.20	12.11	14.72	11.45	10.35	p10.15
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	60.4	62.0	61.0	65.2	p70.0	77.2	79.8	85.0	87.0	87.4	P85.5	86.1	85.5
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	89.3	86.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.2	103.5	109.4	111.6
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	,,	52.1	54.5	55.5	46.0	54.9	...	57.1	52.7	53.9	54.7	54.9	56.1	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling $1^1/_{16}$ inch	U.S.¢./lb	88.8	81.0	88.4	[9]93.5	[9]82.1	[9]75.8	—	[9]61.0	[9]63.8	[9]64.5	[9]63.4	[9]60.5	p[9]58.5
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	,,	156.2	154.6	156.4	[9]154.8	[9]158.6	[9]159.7	[9]160.0	[9]158.2	[9]160.6	[9]163.8	[9]159.2	[9]158.4	[9]137.6
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	47.5	47.5	50.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	...	51.0	...	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	146.3	147.8	148.6	149.6	151.8	155.0	158.5	161.7	167.0	172.8	179.3	195.6	217.4
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	262.0	295.5	357.5	[10]978	[10]1060	[10]1060	[10]1060	[10]1078	[10]1035	[10]1096	[10]1105	[10]1105	[10]1105
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	—	—	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	P17.0
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	175.0	187.0	187.0	187.5	187.5	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Viscose yarn, 150 denier, cones, wholesale price	U.S.¢/lb	—	81.7	81.7	82.3	87.3	87.3	93.0	98.3	105.3	...	...	...	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis:														
64's	New pence/kg	265	250	280	275	260	240	227	220	220	210	210	175	...
50's		154	144	165	154	148	145	140	129	129	129	106	104	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI'S clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	149.0	149.0	—	—	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	—	101.0	101.0	101.0
Rubber														
Singapore: No. 1, R.S.S., in bales f.o.b.	S.$/1 000 kg	1672	1898	2432	2691	2420	2284	2022	2027	1780	1623	1639	...	...
West Malaysia: No. 3, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur	M.$/1 000 kg	[n]1526	...	[n]2160	[n]2464	[n]2299	[n]2098	[n]1751	[n]1730	[n]1573	[n]1468	[n]1430	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	62.0	63.1	61.8	60.4	57.7	62.6	72.8	77.2	68.5	67.2	66.6	p69.0	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	5.95	5.84	5.93	5.89	5.81	5.96	6.14	5.98	5.90	5.82	6.06	6.19	6.23
amb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	29.9	30.9	31.6	—	—	—	—	26.4	26.2	23.7	23.4	p24.6	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	695	691	660	678	640	680	650	650	650	p663	702	742	760
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, inedible, delivered Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	16.9	15.6	17.1	17.9	21.8	22.4	20.8	20.5	...	...	...	...	...
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	309	331	302	268	240	228	310	331	312	402

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 35. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 35. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973			1974									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hides														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American domestic, light, salted cowhides, c.i.f. Hamburg	Marks/kg	1.96	2.08	2.21	2.44	2.42	2.13	1.94	1.90	1.73	P1.66	P1.64	...	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.4	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
New Zealand, finest		20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.4	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	24.0	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative[11]	Kroner/kg	5.32	5.88	6.00	5.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.84	4.27	3.75	3.60	3.90	4.20
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	275	287	295	249	235	235	216	198	172	...	...	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	255.0	288.0	...	...	294.7	...	245.6	207.3	196.3	183.0	...	...	...
Haddock		218.2	270.1	...	...	277.8	...	237.6	228.1	218.2	219.8	...	...	...
Plaice		317.4	382.2	...	...	282.2	...	256.2	137.5	98.5	97.7	...	...	...
Herrings		95.0	134.7	...	...	98.9	...	130.6	272.2	311.4	347.1	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.ø/lb	63.0	...	...	62.0	59.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	43.0	...	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	"	261.6	...	...	272.0	283.0	...	237.0	...	...	...	203.0	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	72.5	70.0	80.0	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case[12]	17.6	...	...	17.8	18.1	...	19.0	...	...	...	21.6	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case[13]	20.1	20.1	20.2	21.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	425	—	—	543	470	...	393	...	...	...	313	...	...
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean, semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	164.9	161.2	163.8	163.0	162.0	161.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	204.6	207.0	207.8	214.6	218.4	233.4	225.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: $2^1/_8$" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	783	793	795	801	799	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 35. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)

Tableau 35. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(fin)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973 Oct.	1973 Nov.	1973 Dec.	1974 Jan.	1974 Feb.	1974 Mar.	1974 Apr.	1974 May	1974 June	1974 July	1974 Aug.	1974 Sept.	1974 Oct.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	195.2	203.1	215.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	176.1	170.4	170.3	159.2	163.6	181.5	186.2	179.0	167.6	162.5	152.6	146.2	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	221.8	224.5	234.6	262.7	260.0	255.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1088	1115	1095	1253	1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	95.3	94.5	98.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in International trade (1963 = 100) [14]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		215			233			235			...			...
Food		220			234			240			...			...
Nonfood		208			232			227			...			...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	...	...
From River Plate		5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	...	...
From Northern Range		4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	...	...
U.K.: Time charter:[15] Index numbers (1963 = 100)		252			...			...			...			...
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 26%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	262	264	266	269	298	315	320	326	329	323	310	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10-ton lots, London [16]	£/2 240 lb	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	182	187	189	196	198	200	201	197	199	200	206	...	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was £50.0 per metric ton in 1973. Usually China supplies raw rice, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton for 1972-74. Additional payments of £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton are made to less developed producing members (all except Australia), the amount being varied inversely with the world price of sugar. – [4] Arithmetical average to New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [6] The weight of a carton is 19 kg. – [7] United Kingdom/Continent. – [8] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [9] C.i.f. north European ports. – [10] U.S. dollars per 1 000 kg. – [11] Including supplement. – [12] 100 $3^1/_4$-oz cans per case. – [13] 48 $6^1/_8$-oz cans per case. – [14] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [15] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [16] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de £50,0 par tonne métrique en 1973. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) a été fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue pour la période 1972-74. Les paiements additionnels de £7,0 à £11,0 par tonne longue reçus par les membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), varient en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [6] Poids d'un carton, 19 kg. – [7] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [8] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [9] C.a.f. ports de l'Europe du Nord. – [10] Dollars U.S. par 1 000 kg. – [11] Y compris supplément. – [12] Caisses de 100 boîtes de $3^1/_4$ oz. – [13] Caisses de 48 boîtes de $6^1/_8$ oz. – [14] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [15] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [16] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 36. - Oilseeds: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 36. - Oléagineux: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Castor beans - Graines de ricin			Copra - Coprah							Cottonseed - Graines de coton	
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros		*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*			*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*			*Producer prices — Prix à la production*	
	Brazil	India	European ports	India	Indonesia	Singapore	Philippines	European ports I	European ports II	United States	Egypt	United States
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-XII	13 months VII-VII 13 mois
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	New cruzeiros/ 100 kg	Rupees/ 100 kg	£/ 2 240 lb	Rupees/ 100 kg	New rupiahs/ 100 kg	S. dollars/ 133.3 lb	Pesos/ 100 kg	French francs/ 1 000 kg	U.S. dollars/ 2 240 lb	Dollars/ 100 kg	Piastres/ 121.3 kg	Dollars/ 2 000 lb
1969	35	113.7	68.2	328	4 997	...	66.8	964	205	20.2	79.1	41.1
1970	42	143.6	64.7	452	4 959	...	97.7	1 165	[1]218	23.4	79.1	56.5
1971	56	144.0	66.1	373	5 410	...	89.3	1 041	191	—	79.1	56.8
1972	92	154.8	80.1	335	4 833	21.6	68.6	694	143	—	79.1	49.5
1973	181	243.5	—	568	12 883	41.4	187.3	—	350	62.2	79.1	98.4
1973 IV	208	226.0	—	500	8 567	31.7	138.8	—	262	44.1	79.1	—
V	192	220.0	—	500	11 822	36.2	162.8	—	306	59.9	79.1	—
VI	183	242.0	—	530	12 257	39.8	178.0	—	318	62.8	79.1	—
VII	168	272.0	—	560	15 260	46.7	210.8	—	410	73.5	79.1	—
VIII	170	242.0	—	540	15.023	49.0	226.8	—	402	82.0	79.1	86.0
IX	170	252.0	—	630	14.215	48.2	195.0	—	360	73.9	79.1	101.0
X	170	265.0	—	710	15 187	47.8	218.2	—	394	78.4	79.1	103.0
XI	170	262.0	—	780	18.033	54.0	258.5	—	515	79.4	79.1	97.3
XII	170	264.0	—	835	21 836	58.0	...	—	610	84.9	79.1	98.7
1974 I	170	235.0	—	790	21.526	65.0	412.6	—	767	59.6	79.1	100.0
II	170	239.0	—	780	20 781	83.2	390.0	—	745	66.0	79.1	101.0
III	170	236.0	—	650	19 243	88.0	433.6	—	874	—	79.1	100.0
IV	170	244.0	—	750	21 427	76.6	411.6	—	722	—	79.1	—
V	170	253.0	—	760	23 012	81.2	395.7	—	751	—	79.1	—
VI	140	262.0	—	710	21 792	90.0	432.5	—	776	—	79.1	—
VII	110	247.0	—	690	19 741	85.8	393.2	—	687	—	79.1	—
VIII	110	256.0	—	720	19 220	84.0	380.0	...	685	—	79.1	105.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1969	—	15.2	16.1	43.7	—	...	17.1	19.5	20.2	20.2	1.5	4.5
1970	—	19.1	15.3	60.3	—	...	16.6	21.0	[1]21.5	23.4	1.5	6.2
1971	—	19.2	15.8	49.8	—	...	13.9	18.9	18.8	—	1.5	6.3
1972	—	20.2	19.9	43.8	—	12.7	10.3	13.6	14.1	—	1.5	5.5
1973	—	31.4	—	73.8	—	28.5	27.8	—	34.4	62.2	1.7	10.8
1973 IV	—	29.6	—	65.5	—	20.7	20.5	—	25.8	44.1	1.7	—
V	—	29.8	—	67.6	—	23.6	24.0	—	30.1	59.9	1.7	—
VI	—	33.0	—	72.2	—	27.9	26.2	—	31.3	62.8	1.7	—
VII	—	35.9	—	73.8	—	34.3	31.1	—	40.4	73.5	1.7	—
VIII	—	31.4	—	70.1	—	34.6	33.4	—	39.5	82.0	1.7	9.5
IX	—	32.1	—	80.3	—	34.1	28.8	—	35.4	73.9	1.7	11.1
X	—	33.9	—	91.0	—	33.6	32.2	—	38.7	78.4	1.7	11.4
XI	—	32.3	—	96.2	—	36.3	38.1	—	50.7	79.4	1.7	10.7
XII	—	32.2	—	101.8	—	38.5	...	—	60.0	84.9	1.7	10.9
1974 I	—	27.9	—	93.8	—	43.3	60.9	—	75.5	59.6	1.7	11.0
II	—	29.0	—	94.6	—	55.7	51.5	—	73.3	66.0	1.7	11.1
III	—	30.1	—	82.9	—	60.1	64.0	—	86.0	—	1.7	11.0
IV	—	31.3	—	96.2	—	52.8	60.7	—	71.1	—	1.7	—
V	—	31.9	—	95.8	—	55.7	58.4	—	73.9	—	1.7	—
VI	—	33.3	—	89.5	—	60.5	63.9	—	76.4	—	1.7	—
VII	—	31.4	—	87.0	—	57.7	57.9	—	67.6	—	1.7	—
VIII	—	31.8	—	89.5	—	56.0	56.0	—	67.4	—	1.7	11.6

[1] July-December average.

CASTOR BEANS

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Wholesale price, Bahia. – **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay.

Import prices

European ports: Kenya/Uganda/Tanzania, nearest forward shipment, ex ship, c.i.f. continental ports.

COPRA

Wholesale prices

India: Wholesale price, Kozhikode; from 1972, Rass variety. – **Indonesia:** Sundried A, mixed; wholesale price, Makasar. – **Singapore:** Mixed, loose, buyer, Singapore.

Export prices

Philippines: Sundried, f.o.b. Manila.

Import prices

European ports: I - New Hebrides, c.i.f. Marseilles; through 1969, afloat; from July 1970, prompt. – II - Bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through June 1970, Philippine; from July 1970, Philippine/Indonesian. – **United States:** Philippines, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

COTTONSEED

Producer prices

Egypt: Commercial varieties, government-fixed producer price. – **United States:** Average producer price.

[1] Moyenne juillet-décembre.

GRAINES DE RICIN

Prix de gros

Brésil: Prix de gros, Bahia. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Kenya/Ouganda/Tanzanie, embarquement le plus proche, à quai, c.a.f. ports continentaux.

COPRAH

Prix de gros

Inde: Prix de gros, Kozhikode; depuis 1972, variété Rass. – **Indonésie:** Séché au soleil, qualité A, mélangé, prix de gros, Makasar. – **Singapour:** Mélangé en vrac, acheteur, Singapour.

Prix à l'exportation

Philippines: Séché au soleil, f.o.b. Manille.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: I - Nouvelles-Hébrides, c.a.f. Marseille: jusqu'à fin 1969, marchandise flottante; à partir de juillet 1970, livraison immédiate. – II - En vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin juin 1970, des Philippines; à partir de juillet 1970, des Philippines et d'Indonésie. – **Etats-Unis:** Des Philippines, en vrac, c.a.f. côte du Pacifique.

GRAINES DE COTON

Prix à la production

Egypte: Variétés commerciales, prix officiel à la production. - **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production.

Table 36. - Oilseeds: Prices in selected countries (*continued*) **Tableau 36. - Oléagineux:** Prix dans certains pays (*suite*)

	Cottonseed-Graines de coton (*concluded-fin*)		Groundnuts - Arachides					Linseed - Graines de lin				
	Wholesale prices — ***Prix de gros***	***Import prices*** — ***Prix à l'importation***	***Producer prices*** — ***Prix à la production***	***Wholesale prices*** — ***Prix de gros***	***Import prices*** — ***Prix à l'importation***			***Producer prices*** — ***Prix à la production***		***Wholesale prices*** — ***Prix de gros***		
	India	Japan	United States	India	European ports		France	Argentina	United States	Canada	India	United States
						II						
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	15 months VII-IX 15 mois	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	XII-XI	VII-VI	VIII-VII	I-XII	VIII-VII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Rupees/ 100 kg	*U.S. dollars/ 2 240 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Rupees/ 100 kg*	*£/2 240 lb*	*£/1 000 kg*	*Francs/ 100 kg*	*New pesos/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 56 lb*	*Dollars/ 56 lb*	*Rupees/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 56 lb*
1969	89.0	—	12.3	198.0	87.5	85.0	104	29	2.65	2.92	154.1	2.87
1970	90.3	—	12.8	223.9	97.0	89.7	123	29	2.40	2.54	182.3	2.64
1971	85.6	104.6	13.6	192.8	106.5	104.7	142	33	2.38	2.57	172.6	2.69
1972	83.8	98.2	14.5	206.9	106.4	128.0	...	74	3.06	4.83	175.0	3.94
1973	122.4	143.4	...	350.9	154.0	141.6	...	...	...	...	250.6	...
1973 IV	116.0	153.8	—	342.0	141.4	—	...	74	4.39	4.78	220.0	4.90
V	128.0	150.0	—	363.0	145.9	145.5	...	74	4.44	5.53	228.0	—
VI	148.0	150.0	—	414.0	—	145.5	...	74	5.48	7.02	261.0	—
VII	150.0	—	—	447.0	189.8	—	...	74	5.72	8.96	292.0	6.60
VIII	—	—	15.0	—	—	—	...	74	6.75	8.79	264.0	—
IX	—	—	16.0	374.0	166.8	—	...	74	7.29	8.86	256.0	7.84
X	—	—	16.4	334.0	156.5	—	...	74	7.66	8.99	260.0	8.23
XI	—	—	16.1	322.0	158.0	—	...	74	8.10	10.19	300.0	8.90
XII	—	—	16.5	357.0	—	—	...	94	8.63	10.61	334.0	...
1974 I	150.0	—	16.5	350.0	—	—	...	94	9.36	11.23	332.0	9.60
II	155.0	—	—	364.0	—	—	...	94	10.10	11.67	336.0	—
III	158.0	—	—	373.0	—	—	...	94	10.80	11.07	326.0	11.60
IV	161.0	—	—	376.0	—	—	...	94	9.27	9.67	328.0	10.98
V	163.0	—	—	377.0	—	255.0	...	94	8.83	9.92	342.0	—
VI	164.0	—	—	398.0	—	250.0	...	94	7.76	9.80	344.0	—
VII	165.0	—	—	403.0	—	248.0	...	94	8.60	10.95	332.0	—
VIII	172.0	—	17.7	400.0	—	—	...	94	10.80	10.99	350.0	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1969	11.9	—	27.1	26.4	20.7	20.4	20.2	7.7	10.4	10.6	20.5	11.3
1970	12.0	—	28.2	29.9	22.9	21.5	22.2	6.5	9.4	9.9	24.3	10.4
1971	11.4	10.3	30.0	25.7	25.6	25.2	25.7	6.6	9.4	10.1	23.0	10.6
1972	11.0	9.7	31.9	27.0	26.3	30.1	...	14.8	12.0	19.1	22.9	15.5
1973	16.2	14.1	...	45.4	37.2	35.6	...	...	...	...	32.3	...
1973 IV	15.2	15.1	—	44.8	34.6	—	...	14.8	17.3	18.8	28.8	19.3
V	17.3	14.8	—	49.1	36.9	37.3	...	14.8	17.5	21.9	30.8	—
VI	20.2	14.8	—	56.4	—	37.6	...	14.8	21.6	27.7	35.6	—
VII	19.8	—	—	58.9	46.9	—	...	14.8	22.5	35.2	38.5	26.0
VIII	—	—	33.1	—	—	—	...	14.8	26.6	34.4	34.3	—
IX	—	—	35.3	47.7	39.6	—	...	14.8	28.7	34.7	32.6	30.9
X	—	—	36.2	42.8	37.6	—	...	14.8	30.2	35.4	33.3	32.4
XI	—	—	35.5	39.7	36.4	—	...	14.8	31.9	40.1	37.0	35.0
XII	—	—	36.4	43.5	—	—	...	18.8	34.0	41.9	40.7	...
1974 I	17.8	—	36.4	41.5	—	—	...	18.8	36.8	44.7	39.4	37.8
II	18.8	—	—	44.2	—	—	...	18.8	39.8	47.4	40.8	—
III	20.2	—	—	47.6	—	—	...	18.8	42.5	44.8	41.6	45.7
IV	20.6	—	—	48.2	—	—	...	18.8	36.5	39.7	42.1	43.2
V	20.6	—	—	47.5	—	61.0	...	18.8	34.8	40.6	43.1	—
VI	20.7	—	—	50.2	—	59.8	...	18.8	30.5	39.7	43.4	—
VII	20.8	—	—	51.2	—	59.3	...	18.8	33.9	44.0	41.9	—
VIII	21.4	—	39.0	49.7	—	—	...	18.8	42.5	43.8	43.5	—

COTTONSEED

Wholesale prices
India: White, wholesale price, Bombay.

Import prices
Japan: Nigerian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

GROUNDNUTS

Producer prices
United States: Average producer price.

Wholesale prices
India: Shelled, wholesale price, Bombay.

Import prices
European ports: I - Nigerian, shelled, resellers, cash on arrival, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. - II - Sudanese, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through June and from October 1969, in bulk; July and August 1969, in bags or bulk. – **France:** Cameroon and Dahomey, in bulk, shelled, import price, c.i.f.

LINSEED

Producer prices
Argentina: Grade No. 2, 4%, government-fixed producer price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. – **United States:** Average producer price including an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Wholesale prices
Canada: No. 1 C.W., for domestic use and export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, spot price, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. – **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay. – **United States:** No. 1, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

GRAINES DE COTON

Prix de gros
Inde: Blanches, prix de gros, Bombay.

Prix à l'importation
Japon: Du Nigeria, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

ARACHIDES

Prix à la production
Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros
Inde: Décortiquées, prix de gros, Bombay.

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: I - Du Nigeria, décortiquées, prix du revendeur, comptant à l'arrivée, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – II - Du Soudan, décortiquées, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin juin et à partir d'octobre 1969, en vrac; juillet et août 1969, en sacs ou en vrac. – **France:** Du Cameroun et du Dahomey, en vrac, décortiquées, prix à l'importation, c.a.f.

GRAINES DE LIN

Prix à la production
Argentine: Qualité N° 2, 4%, prix officiel à la production pour graines en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés.

Prix de gros
Canada: N° 1 C.O., pour consommation nationale et exportation, en entrepôt Fort William-Port Arthur, prix au comptant à la bourse des grains de Winnipeg. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay. – **Etats-Unis:** N° 1, prix de gros Minneapolis.

Table 36. - Oilseeds: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 36. - Oléagineux: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed - Graines de lin (*concluded-fin*)	Palm kernels — Palmistes	Rapeseed - Graines de colza			Soybeans - Soja		
	Import prices — ***Prix à l'importation***		***Producer prices*** — ***Prix à la production***	***Wholesale prices*** — ***Prix de gros***	***Import prices*** — ***Prix à l'importation***	***Producer prices*** — ***Prix à la production***	***Wholesale prices*** — ***Prix de gros***	***Import prices*** — ***Prix à l'importation***
	United Kingdom	European ports	Sweden	India	European ports	United States	United States	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	IX-VIII	X-IX	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales							
	£/ 2 240 lb	£/ 2 240 lb	Kronor/ 100 kg	Rupees/ 100 kg	£/ 2 240 lb	Dollars/60 lb		£/ 2 240 lb
1969	[1]57.6	64.6	77	182.9	46.5	2.35	2.67	45.4
1970	53.2	70.9	89	210.8	57.9	2.85	2.98	50.5
1971	49.2	60.6	92	214.0	58.8	3.03	3.10	54.3
1972	59.1	46.5	87	219.9	60.1	4.13	5.00	58.3
1973	106.7	102.7	...	288.6	104.4	...	7.90	92.4
1973 VI	132.0	97.2	88	282.0	120.0	10.00	11.63	—
VII	—	117.8	...	320.0	—	6.69	—	—
VIII	—	123.1	...	280.0	—	8.99	9.42	—
IX	—	108.2	...	325.0	124.5	5.81	—	115.7
X	—	119.0	...	335.0	109.5	5.63	5.14	110.5
XI	—	160.0	...	350.0	115.4	5.14	—	102.6
XII	—	—	...	403.0	131.8	5.65	—	—
1974 I	258.2	—	...	390.0	171.2	5.87	2.93	268.6
II	254.6	245.0	...	390.0	185.5	6.07	—	274.4
III	242.0	280.0	...	380.0	162.0	5.96	—	267.2
IV	201.8	240.8	...	390.0	138.7	5.15	—	234.8
V	203.7	220.5	...	380.0	—	5.21	5.52	230.2
VI	201.9	212.0	...	385.0	—	5.13	—	232.8
VII	208.8	192.5	...	385.0	—	6.10	7.34	275.3
VIII	230.5	185.0	...	420.0	—	7.55	8.77	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg							
1969	[1]13.6	15.3	14.8	24.4	11.0	8.6	9.8	10.7
1970	12.6	16.8	17.2	28.1	13.7	10.5	10.9	11.9
1971	11.6	14.5	18.7	28.5	14.2	11.1	11.4	13.1
1972	14.4	11.4	18.5	28.8	14.2	15.2	18.4	14.2
1973	26.5	22.8	...	37.2	25.2	...	29.0	22.2
1973 VI	33.5	24.7	21.4	38.4	30.5	36.7	42.7	—
VII	—	29.1	...	42.2	—	24.6	—	—
VIII	—	29.8	...	36.4	—	33.0	34.6	—
IX	—	25.7	...	41.4	29.6	21.3	—	27.5
X	—	28.6	...	42.9	26.3	20.7	18.9	26.5
XI	—	36.9	...	43.2	26.6	18.9	—	23.7
XII	—	—	...	49.1	30.1	20.8	—	—
1974 I	57.9	—	...	46.3	38.4	21.6	10.8	26.4
II	57.8	55.6	...	47.3	42.1	22.3	—	27.0
III	57.0	66.0	...	48.5	38.2	21.9	—	26.3
IV	48.3	57.7	...	50.0	33.2	18.9	—	23.1
V	48.0	51.9	...	47.9	—	19.1	20.3	22.7
VI	47.5	49.9	...	48.9	—	18.8	—	22.9
VII	49.1	45.3	...	48.9	—	22.9	27.0	27.1
VIII	54.2	3.54	...	52.2	—	27.7	32.2	—

[1] January-August average.

LINSEED

Import prices

United Kingdom: Canadian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. U.K. ports; through August 1969, No. 1 bulk; from September 1969, net terms; from September 1971 through 1972, transshipment from continental European ports.

PALM KERNELS

Import prices

European ports: Nigerian, net, resellers, cash on arrival, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

RAPESEED

Producer prices

Sweden: Basic producer price through June 1972; winter rapeseed, 18% water and 47% fat content; from July 1972, winter rape Sinus; annual averages are with contributions to crop failure insurance deducted.

Wholesale prices

India: R.A.I., U.P., wholesale price, Calcutta.

Import prices

European ports: Canadian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through 1969 and from 1972, 40%; 1970 and 1971, 42%; from 1970, c.i.f. U.K. ports; from February through April 1971 and from October 1971 through December 1972, transshipment from continental European ports.

SOYBEANS

Producer prices

United States: Average producer price, including an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Wholesale prices

United States: No 2, yellow, bulk, carlot sales, Chicago.

Import prices

United Kingdom: American, No. 2, yellow, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

[1] Moyenne janvier-août.

GRAINES DE LIN

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Du Canada, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni; jusqu'à fin août 1969, N° 1, en vrac; depuis septembre 1969 prix nets; depuis septembre 1971 jusqu'à fin 1972, réexpéditions des ports européens continentaux.

PALMISTES

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Nigeria, net, prix du revendeur, comptant à l'arrivée, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

GRAINES DE COLZA

Prix à la production

Suède: Jusqu'à fin juin 1972, prix de base à la production; graines de colza d'hiver, contenant 18% d'eau et 47% de matière grasse; à partir de juillet 1972, graines de colza d'hiver « Sinus »; moyennes annuelles calculées déduction faite des contributions à l'assurance-récolte.

Prix de gros

Inde: R.A.I., U.P., prix de gros, Calcutta.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Canada, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin 1969 et à partir de 1972, 40%; 1970 et 1971, 42%; depuis 1970, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni; de février à fin avril 1971 et depuis octobre 1971 jusqu'à fin décembre 1972, réexpéditions des ports européens continentaux.

SOJA

Prix à la production

Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés.

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: N° 2, jaune, en vrac, par charge de wagon, Chicago.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Des Etats-Unis, N° 2, jaune, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

Table 37. - Fats and oils: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 37. - Matières grasses: Prix dans certains pays

	Castor oil - Huile de ricin		Coconut oil - Huile de coco					Cottonseed oil — Huile de coton	
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*			*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	United States	European ports	India	Philippines	United States	Sri Lanka	European ports	United States	European ports
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Dollars/ 100 lb	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*Rupees/ 100 kg*	*Pesos/kg*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Rupees/ 2 240 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*
1969	15.2	278.2	524	1.13	13.6	1 453	146.9	11.0	128.1
1970	15.5	301.2	730	1.69	16.3	1 504	160.4	13.5	148.5
1971	17.2	338.8	605	1.50	13.6	1 407	147.6	15.3	169.5
1972	21.6	545.7	555	1.20	9.8	1 136	104.9	11.8	—
1973	54.0	1 132.4	942	...	23.4	1 483	132.1	13.0	—
1973 IV	—	1 116.7	810	1.96	16.9	1 650	—	—	—
V	—	1 140.0	810	1.96	20.0	1 525	—	—	—
VI	—	1 056.2	900	2.81	20.8	1 500	—	—	—
VII	—	1 237.5	940	3.48	25.9	1 500	—	—	—
VIII	—	1 225.0	870	3.77	26.6	1 500	—	—	—
IX	59.0	1 073.8	1 020	3.52	27.8	1 500	—	—	—
X	—	1 081.2	1 215	3.66	30.0	1 500	—	22.0	—
XI	49.0	1 045.0	1 270	4.18	32.6	1 500	—	19.0	—
XII	—	1 060.0	1 380	...	43.1	1 500	—	27.0	—
1974 I	—	—	1 330	6.90	49.1	3 508	—	29.0	—
II	—	—	1 270	7.42	53.5	3 754	—	33.5	—
III	—	—	1 130	7.56	60.5	3 948	—	31.6	—
IV	—	—	1 270	7.39	—	4 250	—	35.0	—
V	—	—	1 245	7.08	60.0	4 565	—	37.0	—
VI	—	—	1 195	7.48	61.6	4 179	—	—	—
VII	—	—	1 170	7.14	60.5	4 034	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	1 185	6.38	51.7	...	—	—	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg								
1969	33.5	27.8	69.9	29.0	30.0	24.0	34.7	24.3	30.3
1970	34.2	30.1	97.4	28.7	35.9	24.9	37.9	29.8	35.1
1971	37.9	33.9	80.7	23.3	30.0	23.3	35.4	33.7	40.0
1972	47.7	54.6	72.6	17.9	21.5	18.0	26.1	26.0	—
1973	119.1	113.2	121.3	...	51.6	22.8	31.9	39.3	—
1973 IV	—	111.7	106.2	28.9	37.3	25.7	—	—	—
V	—	114.0	109.6	28.9	44.1	24.5	—	—	—
VI	—	105.6	122.7	41.4	45.9	24.4	—	—	—
VII	—	123.8	123.9	51.3	57.1	23.7	—	—	—
VIII	—	122.5	113.0	55.6	58.6	23.4	—	—	—
IX	130.1	107.4	130.1	51.9	61.2	22.9	—	—	—
X	—	108.1	155.6	54.0	66.1	22.9	—	48.5	—
XI	108.0	104.5	156.7	61.6	71.9	22.3	—	41.9	—
XII	—	106.0	168.2	...	95.0	21.9	—	59.5	—
1974 I	—	—	157.9	101.8	108.3	50.0	—	63.9	—
II	—	—	154.1	109.4	117.9	54.3	—	73.9	—
III	—	—	144.2	111.5	133.4	59.3	—	69.4	—
IV	—	—	162.8	109.0	—	64.8	—	77.2	—
V	—	—	157.0	104.6	132.3	69.6	—	81.6	—
VI	—	—	151.9	110.5	135.8	63.1	—	—	—
VII	—	—	148.6	105.5	133.4	60.9	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	147.3	94.2	113.9	...	—	—	—

CASTOR OIL

Wholesale prices

United States: No. 3, technical, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

Import prices

European ports: Brazilian, No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, cash on presentation of documents; from March 1971, c.i.f. continental ports; 1969 and 1970, c.i.f. U.K. ports.

COCONUT OIL

Wholesale prices

India: White, wholesale price, Bombay. – **Philippines:** Wholesale price, Manila. – **United States:** Crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast.

Export prices

Sri Lanka: White, naked, delivered to wharf, Colombo.

Import prices

European ports: Sri Lanka, 1% (net), bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

COTTONSEED OIL

Wholesale prices

United States: Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. southeastern mills.

Import prices

European ports: Bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through 1970, Chinese; from 1971, Sudanese; through 1969, semirefined; from 1971, c.i.f. U.K. ports.

HUILE DE RICIN

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: N° 3, pour usages techniques, citernes, par charge de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Brésil, N° 1, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, au comptant sur présentation des documents; depuis mars 1971, c.a.f. ports continentaux; 1969 et 1970, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni.

HUILE DE COCO

Prix de gros

Inde: Blanche, prix de gros, Bombay. – **Philippines:** Prix de gros, Manille. – **Etats-Unis:** Brute, en wagons-citernes, côte du Pacifique.

Prix à l'exportation

Sri Lanka: Blanche, sans emballage, livrée à quai, Colombo.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: De Sri Lanka, 1% (nette), en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

HUILE DE COTON

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Brute, en wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Sud-Est.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: En vrac, embarquement le plus proche c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin 1970, chinoise; à partir de 1971, du Soudan; jusqu'à fin 1969, demi-raffinée; depuis 1971, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni.

Table 37. - Fats and oils: Prices in selected countries (*continued*)

Tableau 37. - Matières grasses: Prix dans certains pays (*suite*)

Year and month — Année et mois	Groundnut oil - Huile d'arachide				Linseed oil - Huile de lin		
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros			*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	France	India	United States	European ports	India	United States	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales						
	Francs/100 litres	*Rupees/100 kg*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*	*Rupees/100 kg*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*
1969	278	425	13.7	140.4	340	13.1	101.2
1970	308	483	15.9	160.2	406	12.0	95.9
1971	356	415	17.4	184.6	395	10.3	81.1
1972	326	435	17.0	173.0	381	10.7	83.4
1973	377	656	22.8	224.9	539	14.3	233.8
1973 IV	365	692	18.6	191.2	485	11.0	118.9
V	365	725	20.0	198.2	505	12.4	135.0
VI	368	800	27.2	202.6	530	15.7	152.6
VII	376	920	—	234.8	590	16.5	229.3
VIII	382	—	30.2	248.8	540	16.5	366.8
IX	382	805	22.9	225.5	560	16.5	307.9
X	397	776	24.2	229.0	575	16.5	318.0
XI	400	625	25.1	260.0	650	16.5	386.8
XII	405	722	32.5	340.0	745	16.5	432.8
1974 I	426	755	41.6	445	740	16.5	493.3
II	480	760	44.8	488	805	16.5	503.5
III	558	808	47.3	479	720	—	496.1
IV	641	855	44.9	477	765	—	441.0
V	707	860	46.8	460	775	—	455.4
VI	735	888	48.1	453	800	—	452.0
VII	735	890	47.8	430	800	—	461.7
VIII	751	890	47.6	480	822	—	476.6
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg						
1969	58.8	56.6	30.2	33.2	45.4	28.9	23.8
1970	60.6	64.4	35.1	37.8	54.2	26.5	22.7
1971	70.5	55.3	38.4	44.3	52.8	22.7	19.5
1972	69.6	56.9	37.5	42.3	49.7	23.6	20.3
1973	92.8	92.6	50.3	54.3	69.5	31.2	56.3
1973 IV	87.3	90.8	41.1	46.8	63.6	24.3	29.1
V	90.5	98.1	44.1	50.1	68.3	27.3	34.1
VI	98.0	109.0	60.1	51.5	72.2	34.6	38.8
VII	99.5	121.3	—	58.1	77.8	36.4	56.7
VIII	96.5	—	66.7	60.2	70.1	36.4	88.8
IX	98.2	102.6	50.4	53.6	71.4	36.4	73.1
X	102.0	99.3	53.5	55.0	73.7	36.4	76.3
XI	97.3	77.1	55.3	59.9	80.2	36.4	92.9
XII	94.0	88.1	71.7	77.7	90.8	36.4	99.0
1974 I	91.3	89.6	91.7	99.7	87.8	36.4	110.6
II	108.9	92.2	98.7	110.7	97.6	36.4	114.2
III	128.0	103.0	104.3	112.9	91.9	—	116.9
IV	143.7	109.6	99.0	114.2	98.1	—	105.6
V	157.3	108.4	103.2	108.3	97.7	—	107.3
VI	166.6	111.9	106.1	106.6	101.7	—	106.3
VII	171.1	112.2	105.3	101.2	101.6	—	108.6
VIII	170.0	113.7	105.0	112.9	99.4	—	112.1

GROUNDNUT OIL

Wholesale prices

France: In deposit bottles, lots of 75 cases of 15 bottles, including taxes, ex factory. – **India:** Raw, wholesale price, Bombay; 1969, filtered, ex mill. – **United States:** Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. southeastern mills.

Import prices

United Kingdom: Bulk, nearestforward shipment, c.i.f.; through January 1971, Nigerian-Gambian; from February 1971, Nigerian-Gambian and any origin; through October 1971, 3-5%; from 1970, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

LINSEED OIL

Wholesale prices

India: Raw, wholesale price, Bombay; 1969, filtered, ex mill. – **United States:** Raw, in tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

Import prices

United Kingdom: Dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., Argentine and/or other imports; from September 1969, any origin.

HUILE D'ARACHIDE

Prix de gros

France: En bouteilles consignées, par 75 caisses de 15 bouteilles, taxes comprises, départ usine. – **Inde:** Brute, prix de gros, Bombay; 1969, filtrée, à l'huilerie. – **Etats-Unis:** Brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Sud-Est.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: En vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.: jusqu'à fin janvier 1971, Nigeria et Gambie; depuis février 1971, Nigeria, Gambie et toutes provenances; jusqu'à fin octobre 1971, 3-5%; depuis 1970, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni.

HUILE DE LIN

Prix de gros

Inde: Brute, prix de gros, Bombay; 1969, filtrée, à l'huilerie. – **Etats-Unis:** Brute, citernes, par charge de wagon, f.o.b. New York.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Soumise aux droits de douane, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f., d'Argentine et d'autres provenances; depuis septembre 1969 toutes origines.

Table 37. - Fats and oils: Prices in selected countries *(continued)*

Tableau 37. - Matières grasses: Prix dans certains pays *(suite)*

	Olive oil - Huile d'olive				Palm-kernel oil - Huile de palmiste	Palm oil - Huile de palme					Soybean oil - Huile de soja	
	Producer prices — Prix à la production	*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*			*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*				*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	Italy	Spain	European ports	United States	European ports	Singapore	United States	European ports I	European ports II	North Sea ports	United States	European ports
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	*£/1 000 kg*	*£/ 1 000 kg*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*100 Belgian F./ 2 240 lb*	*Dollars/ 2 240 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*£/ 2 240 lb*	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*D. marks/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*
1969	58.2	277.5	—	38.7	145.5	524	12.5	71.1	—	76.9	8.9	197.7
1970	58.3	291.1	295	40.0	168.2	687	15.9	109.8	245.9	98.7	11.9	289.4
1971	62.2	299.6	295	42.7	146.0	696	14.8	109.3	262.3	89.5	12.6	304.2
1972	60.6	376.7	408	42.7	100.2	521	15.0	88.9	216.4	67.0	10.6	239.8
1973	86.6	554.3	588	51.3	167.3	580	15.0	154.2	401.2	102.0	19.5	—
1973 VI	88.7	535.0	—	42.7	139.7	547	15.0	143.8	394.7	100.4	20.0	—
VII	89.0	535.0	—	42.7	199.4	494	—	185.0	494.8	114.2	18.4	—
VIII	89.0	568.8	590	42.7	216.0	665	—	218.7	593.5	...	32.3	—
IX	87.4	625.0	620	42.7	178.5	591	—	—	426.2	98.3	23.9	—
X	84.6	638.8	630	54.5	195.4	705	—	182.0	440.0	101.5	24.4	—
XI	86.7	640.0	660	90.0	203.2	665	—	184.0	493.3	126.9	20.4	—
XII	112.5	—	690	86.7	—	789	—	214.0	590.0	160.2	26.0	—
1974 I	124.0	—	—	86.7	419.1	738	—	273.3	690.0	188.9	26.8	—
II	137.0	—	—	86.7	480.9	891	42.0	298.0	827.0	192.1	33.2	—
III	150.0	—	—	86.7	558.8	826	42.0	275.0	784.0	172.5	31.0	—
IV	152.5	—	—	—	465.4	1 155	42.0	260.0	682.0	160.0	30.0	—
V	152.2	—	—	—	467.4	1 058	42.0	247.0	668.0	152.6	29.5	—
VI	152.5	—	—	—	447.1	1.115	39.4	256.5	643.0	156.8	32.0	—
VII	...	965.0	955	—	403.0	1 163	36.4	259.3	642.5	175.4	40.4	—
VIII	...	925.0	955	—	435.0	1 247	34.5	310.0	725.0	188.3	42.8	—
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1969	93.1	66.6	—	85.3	28.6	16.9	27.6	16.8	—	19.7	19.6	19.8
1970	93.3	69.9	70.8	88.2	33.6	22.1	35.1	25.9	24.6	27.0	26.2	28.9
1971	99.6	73.2	70.8	94.1	28.9	22.7	32.6	26.3	26.2	25.6	27.8	30.4
1972	104.3	93.2	97.7	94.1	22.0	18.1	33.1	21.7	21.6	20.8	23.4	24.0
1973	148.7	136.7	141.8	113.0	43.1	23.3	33.1	37.3	40.1	39.1	42.9	—
1973 VI	151.9	138.1	—	94.1	48.4	22.8	33.1	36.5	39.5	41.4	44.2	—
VII	152.1	134.4	—	94.1	54.7	21.6	—	45.8	49.5	48.6	40.6	—
VIII	157.2	139.8	145.0	94.1	56.5	28.0	—	52.9	59.3	...	71.3	—
IX	154.9	150.8	149.6	94.1	47.6	24.9	—	—	42.6	40.6	52.7	—
X	148.2	155.8	153.7	120.2	52.1	29.5	—	43.7	44.0	41.5	53.9	—
XI	142.5	150.0	154.6	198.4	50.6	26.6	—	42.4	49.3	48.5	45.0	—
XII	185.1	—	161.7	191.1	—	31.2	—	49.7	59.0	59.3	57.3	—
1974 I	187.7	—	—	191.1	97.2	29.3	—	62.2	69.0	67.9	59.1	—
II	211.9	—	—	191.1	117.3	35.5	92.6	68.7	82.7	72.0	73.3	—
III	241.1	—	—	191.1	141.2	33.6	92.6	65.8	78.4	68.4	68.3	—
IV	241.3	—	—	—	122.0	47.4	92.6	63.3	68.2	65.4	66.1	—
V	236.7	—	—	—	120.6	43.2	92.6	59.1	66.8	60.3	65.0	—
VI	235.5	—	—	—	123.5	44.6	86.8	61.3	64.3	61.4	70.5	—
VII	...	164.9	228.3	—	103.7	46.5	80.2	62.0	64.2	67.8	89.2	—
VIII	...	158.1	228.3	—	108.8	49.5	77.2	74.1	72.5	70.7	94.3	—

OLIVE OIL

Producer prices

Italy: First quality, 1.2%, producer price, Bari.

Export prices

Spain: Edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.

Import prices

European ports: Tunisian, edible, 1%, drums, c. and f. – **United States:** Edible, imported, drums, New York.

PALM-KERNEL OIL

Import prices

European ports: Zaire, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Marseilles; from January 1970, 5%.

PALM OIL

Wholesale prices

Singapore: Wholesale price, f.o.b. Singapore. – **United States:** Zaire, drums, f.o.b. New York.

Import prices

European ports: I - Malaysia, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; from September 1969, c.i.f. U.K. and continental ports; from August 1972, c.i.f. U.K. – II - Sumatra, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through 1969, 5%. – **North Sea ports:** Zaire, c.i.f.

SOYBEAN OIL

Wholesale prices

United States: Domestic, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. midwestern mills.

Import prices

European ports: Any origin, bulk, ex tank, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

HUILE D'OLIVE

Prix à la production

Italie: Première qualité, 1,2%, prix à la production, Bari.

Prix à l'exportation

Espagne: Comestible, 1%, en fûts, f.o.b.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: De Tunisie, comestible, 1%, en fûts, c. et f. – **Etats-Unis:** Comestible, importée, en fûts, New York.

HUILE DE PALMISTE

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Du Zaïre, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Marseille; à partir de janvier 1970, 5%.

HUILE DE PALME

Prix de gros

Singapour: Prix de gros, f.o.b. Singapour. – **Etats-Unis:** Du Zaïre, en fûts, f.o.b. New York.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: I - De Malaisie, 5%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; à partir de septembre 1969, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni et ports continentaux; à partir d'août 1972, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni. – II - De Sumatra, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin 1968, 5%. – **Ports de la mer du Nord:** Du Zaïre, c.a.f.

HUILE DE SOJA

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Indigène, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Middle West.

Prix à l'importation

Ports européens: Toutes origines, en vrac, à la citerne, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Rotterdam.

Table 37. - Fats and oils: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 37. - Matières grasses: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

	Tung oil - Huile d'abrasin		Lard - Saindoux			Tallow - Suif			Whale oil - Huile de baleine	Fish oil - Huile de poisson
	Wholesale prices — *Prix de gros*	*Import prices* — *Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices* — *Prix de gros*	*Import prices* — *Prix à l'importation*		*Wholesale prices* — *Prix de gros*		*Export prices* — *Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices* — *Prix à l'importation*	
	United States	European ports	United States	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United States	United States	European ports	European ports
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Cents/lb	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*Marks/100 kg*	*£/2240 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*	*Dollars/100 lb*	*Cents/lb*	*U.S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*Dollars/ 1 000 kg*
1969	15.1	335.7	9.7	120.1	92.4	69.8	6.8	6.9	164.5	148.9
1970	22.3	477.1	11.6	132.0	114.6	87.5	8.2	8.5	255.9	248.6
1971	13.8	271.8	10.8	131.6	109.1	83.5	7.7	8.0	252.0	207.2
1972	11.1	229.2	10.6	118.2	102.4	69.7	7.0	7.6	215.0	174.6
1973	19.2	524.1	19.8	156.2	—	147.0	14.9	—	—	—
1973 VI	19.5	530.0	18.8	147.5	—	149.7	17.4	—	—	—
VII	—	628.0	22.6	162.0	—	179.5	17.3	—	—	—
VIII	—	717.5	35.2	201.4	—	199.5	24.1	—	—	—
IX	—	742.5	23.8	180.2	—	165.0	16.8	—	—	—
X	—	716.7	25.2	168.2	—	157.0	16.9	—	—	—
XI	32.0	724.0	21.1	182.3	—	160.0	15.6	—	—	—
XII	32.0	725.0	22.6	190.0	—	200.0	17.1	—	—	—
1974 I	32.0	750.0	24.1	200.0	309.0	227.0	17.9	—	—	...
II	33.1	770.0	30.2	...	331.0	245.0	20.9	—	—	...
III	36.4	753.0	28.1	...	302.0	—	22.4	—	—	...
IV	36.0	—	24.6	...	268.0	220.0	20.8	—	—	...
V	35.5	—	22.4	...	240.0	223.0	20.5	—	—	...
VI	33.5	650.0	21.1	...	228.0	—	18.0	—	—	...
VII	33.5	594.0	30.6	...	285.0	196.0	19.2	—	—	...
VIII	33.5	560.0	31.6	...	331.0	199.0	18.8	—	—	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1969	33.3	33.6	21.4	30.7	21.8	16.5	15.0	15.2	16.5	14.9
1970	49.2	47.7	25.6	36.1	27.1	20.7	18.1	18.8	25.6	24.9
1971	30.4	27.2	23.8	37.9	26.2	20.1	17.0	17.5	25.2	20.7
1972	24.5	22.9	23.4	36.7	25.0	17.0	15.4	16.8	21.5	17.5
1973	42.3	52.4	43.7	59.8	—	35.5	32.8	—	—	—
1973 VI	43.0	53.0	41.4	60.8	—	38.0	38.3	—	—	—
VII	—	62.8	49.9	68.9	—	44.4	38.2	—	—	—
VIII	—	71.8	77.7	81.6	—	48.3	53.2	—	—	—
IX	—	74.3	52.4	74.5	—	39.2	37.1	—	—	—
X	—	71.7	56.6	68.8	—	37.7	37.2	—	—	—
XI	70.5	72.4	46.5	69.6	—	36.9	34.4	—	—	—
XII	70.5	72.5	49.8	70.3	—	45.7	37.7	—	—	—
1974 I	70.5	75.0	53.1	...	69.2	50.9	39.5	—	—	...
II	73.0	77.0	66.5	...	75.1	55.6	46.1	—	—	...
III	80.2	75.3	61.9	...	71.2	—	49.4	—	—	...
IV	79.4	—	54.3	...	64.2	52.7	45.9	—	—	...
V	78.3	—	49.5	...	56.5	52.5	45.2	—	—	...
VI	73.9	65.0	46.5	...	53.6	—	39.7	—	—	...
VII	73.9	59.4	67.5	...	67.1	46.1	42.4	—	—	...
VIII	73.5	56.0	69.7	...	77.9	46.8	41.3	—	—	...

TUNG OIL

Wholesale prices
United States: Raw, in tank cars, New York.

Import prices
European ports: Bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through 1969, Chinese; from 1970, South American; from June 1968, ex tank, Rotterdam.

LARD

Wholesale prices
United States: Prime, steam, loose, tank carlots, Chicago.

Import prices
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American, prime, steam, import price, c.i.f. North Sea ports. - United Kingdom: American, prime, steam, in bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

TALLOW

Wholesale prices
United Kingdom: Grade 2, loose, ex factory, London.
United States: Inedible, prime or extra, tank carlots, wholesale price, Chicago.

Export prices
United States: Bulk, f.o.b. ship, New York; through 1969, prime; from 1970, bleachable fancy.

WHALE OIL

Import prices
European ports: Crude, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

FISH OIL

Import prices
European ports: Semirefined, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., resellers; through February 1971, Peruvian; from April 1971, Peruvian/Chilean.

HUILE D'ABRASIN

Prix de gros
Etats-Unis: Brute, en wagons-citernes, New York.

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: En vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin 1969, chinoise; depuis 1970, d'Amérique du Sud; depuis juin 1968, à la citerne, Rotterdam.

SAINDOUX

Prix de gros
Etats-Unis: Première qualité, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac, par charge de wagon, Chicago.

Prix à l'importation
Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': Des Etats-Unis, première qualité, fondu à la vapeur, prix à l'importation, c.a.f. ports de la mer du Nord.
Royaume-Uni: Des Etats-Unis, première qualité, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

SUIF

Prix de gros
Royaume-Uni: Classe 2, en vrac, départ usine, Londres.
Etats-Unis: Non comestible, premier choix ou extra, par charge de wagon, prix de gros, Chicago.

Prix à l'exportation
Etats-Unis: En vrac, f.o.b. navire, New York; jusqu'à fin 1969, première qualité; depuis 1970, « bleachable fancy ».

HUILE DE BALEINE

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: Brute, en vrac, c.a.f. Rotterdam.

HUILE DE POISSON

Prix à l'exportation
Ports européens: Semi-raffinée, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. aux revendeurs; jusqu'à fin février 1971, du Pérou; depuis avril 1971, du Pérou et du Chili.

Table 38. - Miscellaneous feedstuffs: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 38. - Divers aliments du bétail: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne / Year — Année	SORGHUM — SORGHO		WHEAT BRAN — SON				OIL CAKES — TOURTEAUX				MEALS — FARINES			
							Groundnut — Arachide		Cotton-seed — Graine de coton	Linseed — Graine de lin	Alfalfa — Luzerne	Cotton-seed — Graine de coton	Soybean — Soja	Fish — Poisson
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Price paid by farmers — Prix payé par les agriculteurs*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*			*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*				*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*			
	United States	United Kingdom	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	France	Italy	United States	France	United Kingdom			United States			
Season — Campagne	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	X-IX	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-IX	X-IX	X-IX	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
Year — Année	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*£/2 240 lb*	*Marks/ 1 000 kg*	*Francs/ 100 kg*	*1 000 lire/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 2 000 lb*	*Francs/ 100 kg*	*£/2 240 lb*			*Dollars/2 000 lb*			
1969	2.06	24.4	288	30.5	4.45	41.8	52.9	46.7	...	45.4	45.3	72.5	82.0	169
1970	2.40	27.1	310	41.0	5.54	43.8	62.6	54.0	44.0	43.4	48.5	72.0	84.2	187
1971	2.17	26.7	288	38.4	5.56	40.3	61.3	48.2	41.9	42.6	48.1	73.4	94.3	171
1972	2.94	27.3	288	37.2	5.31	68.8	62.9	59.3	48.3	—	48.4	76.3	...	190
1973	4.77	57.4	310	47.6	6.61	89.1	113.1	126.5	94.6	—	...	...	...	...
1973 IV	3.20	—	332	44.1	5.58	57.1	89.0	92.9	70.8	—	70.8	134.2	...	410
V	3.56	—	331	46.4	5.57	...	120.0	114.2	85.4	—	...	...	...	458
VI	3.87	—	341	47.1	6.22	...	148.0	153.8	106.9	—	...	...	...	410
VII	4.30	—	338	47.3	7.40	...	165.0	192.2	129.2	—	...	...	...	498
VIII	5.08	—	326	47.9	7.36	...	134.0	181.2	108.3	—	...	...	...	477
IX	4.67	52.2	314	45.8	7.49	...	96.0	121.8	93.5	—	...	...	...	457
X	4.66	55.0	306	45.7	8.01	...	81.0	105.0	90.0	—	...	...	...	425
XI	4.69	61.2	310	50.3	8.18	...	109.0	113.0	79.2	—	...	...	...	...
XII	4.85	61.3	322	54.2	8.45	...	111.0	132.2	106.0	—	...	...	...	...
1974 I	5.22	67.8	335	57.8	8.40	...	117.0	137.5	104.0	—	...	...	...	543
II	5.30	65.0	344	46.4	7.35	...	86.0	117.0	91.3	—	...	...	...	470
III	5.05	65.9	338	45.8	7.90	...	88.0	100.0	83.1	—	...	...	...	...
IV	4.45	59.2	338	42.4	8.22	...	86.0	90.0	68.0	—	...	...	...	393
V	4.23	53.9	335	44.3	8.64	...	76.0	83.0	60.6	—	...	...	...	...
VI	...	52.4	336	48.5	8.92	...	71.0	—	67.5	—	...	...	...	...
VII	5.14	53.0	338	53.6	...	...	77.0	84.0	67.0	—	...	...	...	...
VIII	5.66	58.0	334	55.3	...	...	86.0	92.0	73.0	—	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1969	4.5	5.8	7.7	5.9	7.1	4.6	10.2	11.0	...	10.7	5.0	8.0	9.0	18.6
1970	5.3	6.4	8.5	7.4	8.9	4.8	11.3	12.7	10.6	10.3	5.3	7.9	9.3	20.6
1971	4.8	6.4	8.8	6.9	8.9	4.4	11.1	11.6	10.2	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.4	18.8
1972	6.5	6.7	8.9	7.3	9.1	7.6	12.3	14.4	12.0	—	5.3	8.4	...	21.0
1973	10.5	13.4	10.3	10.7	11.3	9.8	25.5	30.6	22.9	—	...	...	...	...
1973 IV	7.1	—	11.5	9.7	9.4	6.3	19.5	22.8	17.3	—	7.8	14.8	...	45.2
IX	7.8	—	12.1	10.5	9.5	...	27.2	28.8	21.6	—	...	...	...	50.5
X	8.5	—	14.1	11.5	10.7	...	36.1	39.1	27.2	—	...	...	...	45.2
XI	9.5	—	14.4	11.4	12.7	...	40.0	47.5	32.0	—	...	...	...	54.9
XII	11.2	—	13.2	11.1	13.0	...	31.0	43.9	26.2	—	...	...	...	52.6
IX	10.3	12.4	13.0	10.8	13.3	...	22.6	28.9	22.2	—	...	...	...	50.4
X	10.3	13.2	12.5	10.7	14.0	...	19.0	25.2	21.6	—	...	...	...	46.8
XI	10.3	14.1	11.8	11.2	13.5	...	24.3	26.1	18.3	—	...	...	...	...
XII	10.7	14.0	11.9	11.5	13.9	...	23.6	30.2	24.2	—	...	...	...	...
1974 I	11.5	15.2	12.0	11.3	12.7	...	22.9	30.8	23.3	—	...	...	...	59.9
II	11.7	14.7	12.9	9.6	11.4	...	17.9	26.5	20.7	—	...	...	...	51.8
III	11.1	15.5	13.4	9.6	12.7	...	18.5	23.6	19.6	—	...	...	...	...
IV	9.8	14.2	13.8	8.7	13.0	...	17.6	21.5	16.3	—	...	....	...	43.3
V	9.3	12.7	13.2	9.0	13.4	...	15.5	19.5	14.3	—	...	...	...	...
VI	...	12.3	13.2	10.1	13.6	...	14.7	—	16.9	—	...	...	...	...
VII	11.3	12.5	13.0	11.4	...	...	16.4	19.8	15.8	—	...	...	...	...
VIII	12.5	13.6	12.6	11.5	...	...	17.8	21.6	17.2	—	...	...	...	...

For description of series, see end of table, page 78.

Pour la description des séries, voir fin du tableau, page 78.

Table 39. - Cotton: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 39. - Coton: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros								Export prices — Prix à l'exportation	Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	United States	Brazil	Egypt I	Egypt II	India	Mexico	Pakistan	Turkey	United States	Peru	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II
Season — Campagne	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Cents/lb	New cruzeiros/15 kg	U.S. cents/lb		Rupees/100 lb	Pesos/100 lb	Rupees/82.28 lb	Kurus/kg	Cents/lb	U.S. cents/lb	U.S. cents/lb	
1969	21.8	30.86	34.7	50.7	447	295.0	94.9	505	22.1	29.3	24.7	63.2
1970	22.8	46.25	32.5	48.7	672	356.2	117.0	721	23.5	35.6	28.5	61.1
1971	28.1	55.67	37.1	50.1	517	399.4	131.8	906	31.5	39.8	35.1	64.9
1972	27.2	62.91	44.9	57.8	396	453.6	178.3	969	33.1	45.8	35.6	72.9
1973	44.6	...	120.0	134.3	—	819.2	238.3	...	...	...	67.2	152.9
1973 VI	29.5	76.80	59.9	74.2	—	680	224.2	—	41.8	49.2	44.2	85.0
VII	30.4	87.09	61.4	75.6	—	710	214.8	1 388	46.3	52.5	53.1	85.2
VIII	37.5	106.26	76.3	90.6	—	710	219.5	1 800	57.5	61.2	67.8	98.9
IX	38.2	107.84	102.6	117.9	—	935	228.0	2 294	69.3	72.5	76.9	—
X	38.0	127.04	125.2	142.3	—	955	209.2	2 138	65.9	77.4	74.2	156.2
XI	39.5	127.40	124.4	139.0	—	965	250.4	1 930	...	67.5	67.8	154.6
XII	47.6	123.67	123.8	138.2	—	966	263.0	—	...	73.5	74.0	156.4
1974 I	50.7	144.86	123.7	138.2	—	800	270.2	2 235	68.7	74.7	75.1	154.8
II	52.0	136.53	125.7	140.0	—	800	221.7	2 135	70.1	74.0	68.4	158.6
III	53.4	122.24	125.4	140.0	—	800	232.6	1 949	...	70.7	63.8	159.7
IV	58.4	134.65	126.4	140.1	—	800	235.1	1 941	...	65.0	62.8	160.0
V	48.7	135.86	128.9	—	—	800	245.7	—	47.5	...	58.2	158.2
VI	48.0	123.05	128.9	143.6	—	650	248.0	...	46.4	...	58.2	160.6
VII	45.8	115.04	129.2	147.6	—	650	236.4	...	47.5	...	59.0	163.8
VIII	44.9	...	127.1	144.1	—	...	215.9	...	...	...	57.9	159.2
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	158.4
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1969	0.48	—	0.76	1.12	0.60	0.52	0.53	0.56	0.49	0.64	0.55	1.39
1970	0.50	—	0.72	1.07	0.90	0.63	0.66	0.49	0.52	0.77	0.63	1.35
1971	0.62	—	0.82	1.10	0.69	0.70	0.74	0.64	0.69	0.87	0.77	1.43
1972	0.60	—	0.99	1.27	0.52	0.80	0.46	0.69	0.73	1.00	0.78	1.61
1973	0.98	—	2.65	2.96	—	1.44	0.64	...		...	1.48	3.37
1973 VI	0.65	—	1.32	1.64	—	1.20	0.61	—	0.92	1.07	0.98	1.88
VII	0.67	—	1.35	1.67	—	1.25	0.58	0.99	1.02	1.16	1.17	1.88
VIII	0.83	—	1.68	2.00	—	1.25	0.59	1.29	1.27	1.33	1.49	2.18
IX	0.84	—	2.26	2.60	—	1.65	0.62	1.64	1.53	1.58	1.69	—
X	0.84	—	2.76	3.14	—	1.68	0.57	1.53	1.45	1.68	1.64	3.44
XI	0.87	—	2.74	3.06	—	1.70	0.68	1.38	...	1.47	1.50	3.41
XII	1.05	—	2.73	3.05	—	1.70	0.71	—	...	1.60	1.63	3.45
1974 I	1.12	—	2.73	3.05	—	1.41	0.73	1.60	1.52	1.62	1.66	3.41
II	1.15	—	2.77	3.09	—	1.41	0.60	1.52	1.66	1.61	1.51	3.50
III	1.18	—	2.76	3.09	—	1.41	0.63	1.39	...	1.54	1.41	3.52
IV	1.29	—	2.79	3.10	—	1.41	0.64	1.39	...	1.41	1.38	3.53
V	1.07	—	2.84	—	—	1.41	0.66	—	1.05	...	1.28	3.49
VI	1.06	—	2.84	3.17	—	1.15	0.67	...	1.02	...	1.28	3.54
VII	1.01	—	2.85	3.25	—	1.15	0.64	...	1.05	...	1.30	3.61
VIII	0.99	...	2.80	3.18	—	...	0.58	...	...	...	1.28	3.51
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	3.49

Producer prices

United States: American upland, average producer price; in 480-lb net weight bales.

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Type 5, wholesale, São Paulo. – **Egypt: I** - In hydraulic bales, ECC's official export sales price, excluding export tax, spot, Alexandria; through 1969, Dendera; from 1970 through September 1972, Giza 67, Giza 69 and Dendera; from October 1972, Giza 67 and Giza 69; through September 1972, Good; from October 1972, Good + 1/4. **II**- Good-fully good, in hydraulic bales, ECC's export sales price minima, spot, Alexandria; through 1969, Menoufi; from 1970, Menoufi and Giza 68. – **India:** Wholesale price, Bombay; through 1969, M.P. Virnar; from January 1970, Khandesh Virnar. – **Mexico:** Middling 15/16 ", wholesale price, Torreon. – **Pakistan:** 289 F. Punjab, R.G., wholesale price, Karachi. – **Turkey:** Cukurova Standard white I, wholesale price, Adana. – **United States:** Middling 1 in, average of 15 spot markets.

Export prices

Peru: Tanguis, type 3 1/8, nearest forward shipment f.o.b. ship, Lima.

Import prices

United Kingdom: I - American, Orleans/Texas, S.L.M. 15/16 ", c.i.f. Liverpool. **II** - Egyptian, Menoufi, " fully good " c.i.f. Liverpool.

Prix à la production

Etats-Unis: « American upland », prix moyen à la production; en balles de 480 lb, poids net.

Prix de gros

Brésil: Type 5, prix de gros, São Paulo. – **Egypte: I** - Emballé à la presse hydraulique, prix de vente officiel de la CEC pour l'exportation, non compris les droits d'exportation, prix du disponible, Alexandrie; jusqu'à fin 1969, Dendérah: de janvier 1970 jusqu'à fin septembre 1972, Giza 67, Giza 69 et Dendérah; à partir d'octobre 1972, Giza 67 et Giza 69; jusqu'à fin septembre 1972, « Good »; à partir d'octobre 1972, « Good + 1/4 ». **II** - « Good-fully good », emballé à la presse hydraulique, prix de vente minimal de la CEC pour l'exportation, prix du disponible, Alexandrie; jusqu'à fin 1969, Menoufi; depuis 1970, Menoufi et Giza 68. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Bombay; jusqu'à fin 1969, M.P. Virnar; depuis janvier 1970, Khandesh Virnar. – **Mexique:** Middling 15/16 ", prix de gros, Torreon. – **Pakistan:** 289 F. Pendjab, R.G., prix de gros, Karachi. – **Turquie:** « Cukurova Standard white I », prix de gros, Adana. – **Etats-Unis:** Middling 1 in, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 15 marchés.

Prix à l'exportation

Pérou: Tanguis, type 3 1/8, embarquement le plus proche, f.o.b. navire, Lima.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: I - Des Etats-Unis, Orleans/Texas, S.L.M. 15/16 ", c.a.f. Liverpool. **II** - Egyptien, Menoufi « fully good », c.a.f. Liverpool.

Table 40. - Miscellaneous fibres: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 40. - Fibres diverses: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	ABACA			FLAX — LIN		HEMP — CHANVRE	JUTE			
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	Import prices — Prix à l'importation		Export prices — Prix à l'exportation	Import prices — Prix à l'importation	Producer prices — Prix à la production	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros		Export prices — Prix à l'exportation	Import prices — Prix à l'importation
	Philippines	European ports	United States	Belgium	United Kingdom	Italy	India	United States	Bangladesh	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	16/IX-15/IX	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI	VII-VI
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ 63,25 kg	£/1000 kg	Cents/lb	Francs/kg	£/2 240 lb	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	Rupees/ 180 kg	Cents/lb	£/long ton	£/2 240 lb
1969	68.3	127.5	20.3	24.6	286	40.8	388	18.0	116	140.6
1970	106.5	147.1	22.8	29.8	329	50.0	385	16.3	116	140.7
1971	129.4	150.4	24.0	29.6	346	56.2	420	16.7	139	147.6
1972	127.0	133.3	24.7	34.2	419	56.8	456	17.4	115	145.1
1973	156.7	227.9	33.2	42.8	579	...	379	18.0	...	151.7
1973 VI	132.9	171.8	27.0	42.0	569	—	440	18.4	114	148.6
VII	138.1	182.0	27.0	43.0	607	—	400	18.8	114	145.4
VIII	162.0	228.2	27.0	43.5	590	—	395	18.5	114	143.2
IX	184.0	279.5	27.0	45.5	632	—	370	18.5	114	144.9
X	257.7	317.5	44.4	47.5	649	—	370	18.5	116	146.3
XI	—	339.5	54.8	50.5	671	—	355	18.5	116	147.8
XII	—	406.9	54.0	52.5	707	—	370	18.2	116	148.6
1974 I	333.8	484.5	56.5	52.5	721	—	370	17.5	116	149.9
II	357.5	429.4	57.5	53.5	745	—	375	17.5	119	151.8
III	422.5	396.6	61.1	54.5	745	—	370	17.5	119	155.0
IV	425.0	378.6	62.2	54.5	751	...	375	17.5	127	158.5
V	439.4	364.6	62.8	54.5	...	...	390	17.5	138	161.7
VI	443.8	412.2	67.5	54.5	...	...	405	19.3	141	167.0
VII	...	465.9	71.8	...	...	...	420	20.2	...	172.8
VIII	...	478.8	...	51.0	...	...	445	20.2	...	179.3
IX	...	460.7	...	...	...	...	...	20.2	...	195.6
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1969	27.6	30.1	44.8	49.2	67.5	65.3	28.7	39.6	27.3	33.2
1970	27.8	34.7	50.3	59.5	77.6	80.1	28.5	35.9	27.3	33.2
1971	31.8	36.2	52.9	59.3	83.1	95.0	31.6	36.8	34.7	35.5
1972	30.0	32.6	54.4	76.4	102.5	97.7	33.2	38.4	27.5	34.9
1973	36.5	55.1	73.1	110.6	140.0	...	26.5	39.8	...	36.7
1973 VI	31.0	43.0	59.5	116.5	144.6	—	33.3	40.5	29.0	37.8
VII	32.2	45.0	59.5	119.9	150.1	—	29.3	41.3	28.2	36.0
VIII	37.8	55.2	59.5	115.5	142.8	—	28.5	40.8	27.6	34.7
IX	42.9	66.4	59.5	123.3	150.1	—	26.2	40.8	27.1	34.4
X	60.1	76.2	97.9	128.8	155.8	—	26.3	40.8	27.8	35.1
XI	—	78.3	120.9	127.7	154.7	—	24.3	40.8	26.7	34.1
XII	—	93.0	119.1	127.0	161.7	—	25.1	40.2	26.5	34.0
1974 I	77.8	110.3	124.6	123.7	161.6	—	24.4	38.6	26.0	33.6
II	83.4	99.0	126.8	132.6	169.0	—	25.3	38.6	27.0	34.4
III	98.5	94.9	134.6	139.9	175.5	—	26.2	38.6	28.0	36.5
IV	99.1	92.1	137.2	145.1	179.8	...	26.7	38.6	30.4	37.9
V	102.5	87.2	138.5	142.9	...	...	27.3	38.6	32.5	38.1
VI	103.5	98.5	148.8	143.3	...	...	28.7	42.6	33.2	39.3
VII	...	111.4	158.3	...	...	...	29.8	44.6	...	40.7
VIII	...	114.5	...	134.1	...	...	31.5	44.6	...	42.2
IX	...	110.1	...	...	...	...	...	44.6	...	46.0

ABACA

Wholesale prices
Philippines: Davao I, wholesale price, Manila.

Import prices
European ports: Philippine Manilla, (non-Davao) G, c.i.f. – United States: Davao I, import price, ex ship, New York.

FLAX

Export prices
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted B, f.o.b. Antwerp.

Import prices
United Kingdom: Courtrai, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. at ports.

HEMP

Producer prices
Italy: Paesana, price at free market, Caserta.

JUTE

Wholesale prices
India: Raw, baled, mill firsts, Calcutta. – United States: Ex dock, offering price, New York; through 1971, Pakistan white C; from January 1972, Bangladesh white C.

Export prices
Bangladesh: Raw, baled, white D, f.o.b. Chittagong-Chalna.

Import prices
United Kingdom: Raw, baled, Pakistan, c.i.f. U.K.; through November 1971, Pakistan white C; from March 1972, Bangladesh white C; c.i.f. U.K.

ABACA

Prix de gros
Philippines: Davao I, prix de gros, Manille.

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: Chanvre de Manille (pas Davao) G, c.a.f. – Etats-Unis: Davao I, prix à l'importation, à quai, New York.

LIN

Prix à l'exportation
Belgique: De Belgique, roui à l'eau, B., f.o.b. Anvers.

Prix à l'importation
Royaume-Uni: De Courtrai, moyen, roui à l'eau, c.a.f. ports anglais.

CHANVRE

Prix à la production
Italie: « Paesana », prix sur le marché libre, Caserte.

JUTE

Prix de gros
Inde: Brut, en balles, « mill first », Calcutta. – Etats-Unis: Sortie entrepôt, prix demandé, New York; jusqu'à fin 1971, « Pakistan white C »; depuis janvier 1972, « Bangladesh white C ».

Prix à l'exportation
Bangladesh: Brut, en balles, « white D »; f.o.b. Chittagong-Chalna.

Prix à l'importation
Royaume-Uni: Brut en balles, du Pakistan, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni; jusqu'à fin novembre 1971, « Pakistan white C »; depuis mars 1972, « Bangladesh white C »; c.a.f. Royaume-Uni.

Table 40. - Miscellaneous fibres: Prices in selected countries (*continued*)

Tableau 40. - Fibres diverses: rix dans certains pays (*suite*)

Season — Campagne	SISAL			SILK — SOIE			CELLULOSIC—CELLULOSIQUES						SYNTHETIC — SYNTHÉTIQUES	
							DISCONTINUOUS — DISCONTINUES			CONTINUOUS — CONTINUES			POLY-ESTER	ACRYLIC — ACRY-LIQUES
	Import prices — Prix à l'importation			*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*							
	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II	Japan	United States	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	France	Italy	United States	United States	United States
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Dollars/metric ton	*Cents/lb*		*1 000 yen/kg*	*Dollars/lb*	*1 000 lire/kg*	*Yen/kg*	*U.S.ø/lb*	*Cents/lb*	*Francs/kg*	*1 000 lire/100 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Dollars/lb*	*Dollars/lb*
1969	175.6	7.2	8.9	6.60	8.87	12.70	169	23.0	26.0	8.21	120	74.0	0.63	0.89
1970	153.7	—	8.5	8.07	10.41	14.26	176	25.7	25.0	8.48	128	74.0	0.63	0.88
1971	181.7	—	9.2	7.14	9.60	12.92	181	28.9	27.0	9.34	130	74.0	0.63	0.78
1972	248.3	—	12.0	7.75	9.94	15.05	179	31.8	31.0	10.45	140	74.0	0.63	0.78
1973	544.3	—	22.6	11.93	15.87	21.41	...	32.0	33.0	11.05	154	78.8	0.63	0.78
1973 VI	462.8	—	21.4	14.72	—	22.00	...	33.7	32.0	10.95	148	—	0.63	0.78
VII	534.2	—	21.5	13.74	—	22.00	...	33.2	33.0	10.95	149	—	0.63	0.78
VIII	599.3	—	21.5	13.87	—	22.00	...	32.2	34.0	10.95	151	—	0.63	0.78
IX	591.3	—	21.5	10.99	—	22.00	...	31.4	34.0	10.95	156	—	0.63	0.78
X	639.0	—	21.5	10.67	20.00	22.00	...	31.7	35.0	10.95	171	—	0.63	0.78
XI	692.4	—	28.4	10.35	19.50	22.00	...	31.1	35.0	11.80	171	81.7	0.63	0.78
XII	830.5	—	38.3	10.92	19.50	22.00	...	30.0	36.0	11.80	171	81.7	0.63	0.78
1974 I	978.0	—	45.3	10.99	19.00	26.50	...	...	36.0	11.80	171	82.3	0.63	0.78
II	1 060.0	—	49.4	9.94	19.00	26.50	...	...	44.0	11.80	175	87.3	0.63	0.78
III	1 060.0	—	50.1	10.07	19.00	25.00	...	...	47.0	13.05	187	87.3	0.63	0.78
IV	1 060.0	—	52.2	9.62	19.00	25.04	...	...	50.0	13.05	187	93.0	0.63	0.78
V	1 078.0	—	52.5	9.68	19.00	27.33	...	...	50.0	13.05	188	98.3	...	...
VI	1 085.0	—	52.6	9.80	18.00	28.06	...	...	50.0	14.15	188	105.3	...	...
VII	1 096.0	—	53.0	9.95	17.00	...	...	...	55.0	14.15	...	...	...	...
VIII	1 105.0	—	53.0	...	17.00	...	...	...	...	14.15	...	...	...	...
IX	1 105.0	—	53.0	...	17.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg													
1969	0.18	0.16	0.20	18.33	19.56	20.32	0.47	0.51	0.57	1.92	1.59	1.63	1.39	1.96
1970	0.15	—	0.19	22.41	22.95	22.82	0.49	0.57	0.55	2.05	1.53	1.63	1.39	1.94
1971	0.18	—	0.20	20.67	21.16	20.68	0.52	0.64	0.60	2.08	1.81	1.63	1.39	1.72
1972	0.25	—	0.27	25.18	21.91	25.88	0.58	0.70	0.68	2.41	2.04	1.63	1.39	1.72
1973	0.54	—	0.50	44.19	34.99	36.83	...	0.70	0.73	2.65	2.49	1.74	1.39	1.72
1973 VI	0.46	—	0.47	55.50	—	37.66	...	0.74	0.71	2.53	2.67	—	1.39	1.72
VII	0.53	—	0.47	52.14	—	37.61	...	0.73	0.73	2.54	2.65	—	1.39	1.72
VIII	0.60	—	0.47	52.30	—	38.85	...	0.71	0.75	2.67	2.53	—	1.39	1.72
IX	0.59	—	0.47	41.35	—	39.00	...	0.69	0.75	2.77	2.58	—	1.39	1.72
X	0.64	—	0.47	39.98	44.09	38.55	...	0.70	0.77	3.00	2.58	—	1.39	1.72
XI	0.69	—	0.63	36.97	42.99	36.42	...	0.69	0.77	2.83	2.63	1.80	1.39	1.72
XII	0.83	—	0.84	39.01	42.99	36.19	...	0.66	0.79	2.81	2.51	1.80	1.39	1.72
1974 I	0.98	—	1.00	36.76	41.89	40.11	...	...	0.79	2.59	2.31	1.82	1.39	1.72
II	1.06	—	1.09	34.55	41.89	40.99	...	...	0.97	2.71	2.45	1.92	1.39	1.72
III	1.06	—	1.10	36.49	41.89	40.18	...	...	1.04	3.00	2.74	1.92	1.39	1.72
IV	1.06	—	1.15	34.40	41.89	39.61	...	...	1.10	2.95	2.68	2.05	1.39	1.72
V	1.08	—	1.16	34.33	41.89	42.41	...	...	1.10	2.91	2.66	2.17	...	...
VI	1.08	—	1.16	34.50	39.68	43.33	...	...	1.10	2.90	2.93	2.32	...	...
VII	1.10	—	1.17	35.03	37.48	...	...	...	1.21	...	2.93	...	...	...
VIII	1.10	—	1.17	...	37.48	...	...	...	...	...	2.93	...	...	...
IX	1.10	—	1.17	...	37.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For description of series, see end of table.

Pour la description des séries, voir fin du tableau.

Table 40. - Miscellaneous fibres: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

SISAL

Import prices

United Kingdom: Kenya-Tanganyika, No 3 L, c.i.f. London. – **United States:** I - Brazilian, type 3, import price, ex ship, New York. – II - British East African, No. 1, landed New York.

SILK

Wholesale prices

Japan: Raw, grade 2A, 21 denier. – **United States:** Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier, New York.

Export prices

Italy: White, "Grand Exquis", 20/22 denier, export quotation, Milan.

CELLULOSIC - DISCONTINUOUS

Wholesale prices

Japan: Bright, $1^1/_2$ denier, 51 mm staple, ex mill. – **United Kingdom:** Standard viscose, $1^7/_{16}$ staple; through March 1971, $1^1/_2$ denier, from April 1971, 1.7 decitex. – **United States:** $1^1/_2$ and 3 denier, regular rayon staple, f.o.b. producing plants.

CELLULOSIC - CONTINUOUS

Wholesale prices

France: Viscose bright, 120 denier, wholesale price. – **Italy:** Viscose, second quality, Milan; through April 1970, 120/28 denier; from May 1970, 133/24-28-48 denier. – **United States:** Acetate, first quality, bright, 150 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

SYNTHETIC - POLYESTER

Wholesale prices

United States: Dacron, 3 denier, type 54, f.o.b. producer's plant.

SYNTHETIC - ACRYLIC

Wholesale prices

United States: Orlon, 3 denier, type 42, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Tableau 40. - Fibres diverses: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

SISAL

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Du Kenya et Tanganyika, N° 3 L, c.a.f. Londres. – **Etats-Unis:** I - Du Brésil, type 3, prix à l'importation, à quai, New York. – II - D'Afrique orientale britannique, N° 1, à quai, New York.

SOIE

Prix de gros

Japon: Grège, qualité 2A, 21 deniers. – **Etats-Unis:** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité AA, New York.

Prix à l'exportation

Italie: Blanche, « Grand Exquis », 20/22 deniers, cours à l'exportation, Milan.

FIBRES CELLULOSIQUES - DISCONTINUES

Prix de gros

Japon: Brillante, $1^1/_2$ denier, fibre de 51 mm, à l'usine. – **Royaume-Uni:** Fibranne viscose, standard, fibre de $1^7/_{16}$; jusqu'à fin mars 1971, $1^1/_2$ denier; depuis avril 1971, 1,7 decitex. – **Etats-Unis:** Fibranne viscose régulière, $1^1/_2$ et 3 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

FIBRES CELLULOSIQUES - CONTINUES

Prix de gros

France: brillante viscose, 120 deniers, prix de gros. – **Italie:** Rayonne viscose, seconde qualité, Milan; jusqu'à fin avril 1970, 120/28 deniers; depuis mai 1970, 133/24-28-48 deniers. – **Etats-Unis:** Rayonne acétate, première qualité, brillante, 150 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

FIBRES SYNTHÉTIQUES - POLYESTER

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Dacron, 3 deniers, type 54, f.o.b. fabrique.

FIBRES SYNTHÉTIQUES - ACRYLIQUES

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Orlon, 3 deniers, type 42, f.o.b. fabrique.

Table 38. - Miscellaneous feedstuffs: Prices in selected countries (*concluded from page 74*)

SORGHUM

Wholesale prices

United States: Milo, No. 2, yellow, wholesale price, Kansas City.

Import prices

United Kingdom: U.S./Argentina, transshipment from continental European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

WHEAT BRAN

Price paid by farmers

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Average price paid by farmers.

Wholesale prices

France: Common, bagged, government-fixed wholesale price, f.o.r., excluding taxes.
Italy: Wholesale price, f.o.r. Milan.
United States: Standard, wholesale lots, bulk, Minneapolis.

OIL CAKES

Wholesale prices

France: Groundnut: White, for feed, 1 000-kg lots, ex mill, including taxes.

Import prices

United Kingdom: Groundnut: Nigerian, decorticated, 56% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. – Cottonseed: Kenya/Uganda/Tanzania, 46%, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ports. – Linseed: Argentine, pellets, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

MEALS

Wholesale prices

United States: Alfalfa: dehydrated, 17% protein, wholesale lots, bulk, Kansas City. – Cottonseed: 41% protein, wholesale lots, bulk, Memphis. – Soybean: 44% protein, wholesale lots, bulk, Chicago. – Fish: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb bags, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants.

Tableau 38. - Divers aliments du bétail: Prix dans certains pays (*suite de la page 74*)

SORGHO

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: « Milo » N° 2, jaune, prix de gros, Kansas City.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: U.S./Argentine, transbordement des ports continentaux, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

SON

Prix payé par les agriculteurs

Allemagne, Rép. Féd. d': Prix moyen payé par les agriculteurs.

Prix de gros

France: Son ordinaire, en sacs, cote officielle, sur wagon départ, taxes non comprises.
Italie: Prix de gros, franco rail, Milan.
Etats-Unis: Standard, en gros, en vrac, Minneapolis.

TOURTEAUX

Prix de gros

France: Arachides: blanches, pour alimentation du bétail, par 1 000 kg, prix départ usine, taxes comprises.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Arachides: nigérianes, décortiquées, 56% de protéines, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. – Graines de coton: Du Kenya/Ouganda/Tanzanie, 46%, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports. – Tourteaux de lin: d'Argentine, granulés, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni.

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Luzerne: déshydratée, 17% de protéines, en gros, en vrac, Kansas City. – Graines de coton: 41% de protéines, en gros, en vrac, Memphis. – Soja: 44% de protéines, en gros, en vrac, Chicago. – Poisson: Menhaden, 60% de protéines, en sacs de 100 lb, cours de New York, f.o.b. usines de la côte Est.

Table 41. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 41. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia [1]			Austria			Belgium			Canada			Finland [1]	
	3 years ended June 1963 = 100			1966 = 100			1962-64 = 100			1961 = 100			1956/57 = 100	1965/66 = 100
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P
1969	101	121	84	100	109	92	116	121	96	117	129	90	185	119
1970	97	126	77	106	116	91	116	124	94	116	131	88	188	120
1971	104	133	77	107	123	87	114	125	91	116	135	86	195	125
1972	145	145	100	118	133	89	124	133	94	128	141	90	216	129
1973	...	...	...	132	154	86	142	144	99	185	167	111	242	147
1973 VI	...	...	...	—	—	—	143	145	99	172	—	—	244	148
VII	—	—	—	133	158	84	138	148	93	180	—	—	254	147
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	148	94	220	173	127	249	149
IX	...	...	...	—	—	—	144	147	97	210	—	—	246	150
X	—	—	—	132	155	85	142	146	97	208	—	—	242	153
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	147	96	207	176	118	245	154
XII	...	...	...	—	—	—	140	148	94	209	—	—	246	158
1974 I	—	—	—	134	163	82	139	150	93	212	—	—	246	160
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	153	92	214	186	115	248	168
III	...	...	...	—	—	—	140	155	91	210	—	—	250	169
IV	—	—	—	139	172	81	133	155	86	211	—	—	288	180
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	214	190	113	287	181
VI	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	214	—	—	281	183
VII	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	—	—	287	191
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Year and month — Année et mois	France		Germany, Fed. Rep. of [1]			India			Ireland	Japan [1]		
	1955 = 100	1960 = 100	1961/62-1962/63 = 100	1962/63 = 100		Assam 1944 = 100			1953 = 100	1970 = 100		
	R	P	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra [2]
1969	187	122	106	106	100	298	236	126	134	97	94	103
1970	198	129	98	111	89	333	253	131	140	100	100	100
1971	207	138	106	116	91	344	265	129	150	102	104	98
1972	234	145	119	127	93	...	...	...	182	107	110	97
1973	258	160	119	140	85	...	...	...	238	131	133	98
1973 VI	263	155	122	138	89	...	...	...	242	119	122	98
VII	258	—	121	140	86	...	...	...	233	121	123	98
VIII	261	—	119	138	86	...	...	...	242	123	125	99
IX	259	161	120	136	88	...	...	...	244	134	130	104
X	258	—	122	135	90	...	...	...	249	129	133	97
XI	258	—	123	135	91	...	...	...	251	132	135	98
XII	259	170	124	138	90	...	...	...	246	140	140	100
1974 I	256	—	121	140	86	...	...	...	242	138	146	95
II	255	—	120	143	84	...	...	...	242	146	151	97
III	255	192	118	143	82	...	...	...	254	144	152	95
IV	252	—	114	143	80	...	...	...	263	...	...	...
V	253	—	114	143	80	...	...	...	254	...	...	...
VI	251	...	113	143	79	...	...	...	245	...	...	...
VII	246	—	111	143	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	...	—	113	144	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: For a description of the methods of calculation of these index series, see *Production Yearbook 1960*, p. 463-468. Descriptions of subsequently revised series were presented in the *Production Yearbook 1961* for Austria, in the *Production Yearbook 1962* for Australia, in the *Production Yearbook 1964* for Japan, in the *Production Yearbook 1965* for the Federal Republic of Germany, and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, May 1962, for France.

NOTE: Ces nombres-indices ont été calculés selon les méthodes indiquées dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1960*, p. 463-468. Des indications sur les séries ultérieurement révisées ont paru dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1961* pour l'Autriche, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1962* pour l'Australie, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1964* pour le Japon, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1965* pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne, et dans le *Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles* (numéro de mai 1962) pour la France.

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 41. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) *(concluded)*

Tableau 41. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) *(fin)*

Year and month — Année et mois	Korea, Rep. of			Norway			Portugal	South Africa [1]		
	1970 = 100			1965 = 100			1938 = 100	VII 1958-VI 1961 = 100		
	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra [2]
1969	85	87	98	113	115	98	353	123	113	108
1970	100	100	100	115	118	97	378	128	117	110
1971	121	114	106	119	123	97	373	132	125	105
1972	148	130	113	123	129	95	430	161	137	118
1973	164	143	115	130	138	94	490	...	156	...
1973 VI	160	142	113	127	139	91	483	179	—	—
VII	160	142	113	133	139	96	480	177	—	—
VIII	163	144	113	134	139	96	489	180	146	123
IX	166	147	113	135	140	96	489	182	—	—
X	165	149	111	135	140	96	498	185	—	—
XI	172	151	114	137	140	98	511	188	149	126
XII	171	156	110	137	141	97	523	193	—	—
1974 I	178	164	109	132	143	92	543	188	—	—
II	195	178	110	130	144	90	554	186	159	117
III	205	188	109	130	160	81	571	189	—	—
IV	...	...	...	130	160	81	559	...	—	—
V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Spain			Sweden [1]	Switzerland			United States [3]			Yugoslavia
	1964 = 100			VII 1966-VI 1967 = 100	1948 = 100			1935-39 = 100			1972 = 100
	R	P	Ra [2]	R	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra [2]	R
1969	131	112	117	104	122	175	70	256	298	86	55
1970	120	115	105	104	128	188	68	261	312	84	64
1971	136	120	114	108	137	202	68	265	327	81	81
1972	150	122	123	116	144	215	67	297	346	86	99
1973	169	135	125	128	150	238	63	...	...	...	123
1973 VI	183	133	138	127	151	240	63	407	399	102	126
VII	170	136	125	128	149	242	62	408	399	102	126
VIII	164	137	119	127	148	240	62	491	412	119	127
IX	167	140	120	130	150	240	62	453	409	111	129
X	171	142	121	133	151	240	63	436	411	106	130
XI	168	145	116	134	152	243	63	427	414	103	131
XII	171	147	116	135	153	249	62	436	419	104	133
1974 I	167	157	106	136	156	261	60	472	430	110	135
II	172	167	103	136	156	262	60	480	435	110	135
III	180	176	103	137	157	261	60	459	438	105	135
IV	188	176	107	137	156	260	60	434	449	97	135
V	196	176	111	136	164	267	62	414	451	92	...
VI	181	175	103	135	166	270	61	390	453	86	...
VII	...	...	...	...	162	273	60	444	573	77	...
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Annual averages refer to crop year: Australia, June-June; Finland, September-August; Germany (Fed. Rep), Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden, July-June; Japan, April-March. – [2] Ratio calculated by FAO. – [3] Original 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100.

[1] Les moyennes annuelles se rapportent à la campagne agricole: Australie juin-juin; Finlande, septembre-août; Allemagne (Rép. féd.), Pays-Bas, Afrique du Sud et Suède, juillet-juin; Japon, avril-mars. – [2] Rapport calculé par la FAO. – [3] Indice de référence initial 1910-14 = 100, modifié: 1935-39 = 100.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (*concluded*)

	22	23
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1,6
Rubber		3
Sugar		1,6
Tobacco	12	3
Vegetables		
Onions		1,7/8
Tomatoes		1
EXTERNAL TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Coffee	12	3,6
Tea	12	3,6
Fibres		
Cotton	12	3,9
Fruit		
Lemons and limes		3,7/8
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines		3,7/8
Grain		
Barley	11	2,7/8
Maize	11	2,7/8
Oats	11	2,7/8
Rice	11	2,7/8
Rye	11	2,7/8
Wheat	11	2,4,7/8
Wheat flour	11	2,4,7/8
Livestock products		
Butter		1,6
Cheese and curds		1,6
Eggs		5
Meat		1,5,9
Milk and cream		1,5,9
Wool		5,9

	22	23
Oilseeds and oils		
Cottonseed and oil	10	4
Groundnuts and oil	10	5
Linseed and oil		4
Olive oil	10	4
Palm kernels and oil	10	5
Palm oil	10	5
Soybeans and oil	10	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1,6
Sugar		1,3,6
Tobacco	12	3,7/8
PRICES		
Series of international significance	10–12	1–9
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	12	6
Coffee	12	6
Tea	12	6
Fibres		
Cotton	12	
Fruit		
Dried fruit		1
Fresh fruit:		
Apples		3
Bananas		3
Grapefruit		3
Lemons		3
Oranges		3

	22	23
Grains		
Barley		2,9
Maize		2,9
Oats		2,9
Rice	11	9
Rye		2,9
Wheat		9
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
Eggs		7/8
Milk		1
Wool	11	
Meat		
Bacon		7/8
Beef cattle and beef		6
Pigs		7/8
Poultry		7/8
Sheep and lambs		6
Miscellaneous feedstuffs	10	
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils	10	4
Oilseeds	10	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1
Rubber		5
Tobacco	12	7/8
Index numbers		
Prices received and prices paid by farmers		5

The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS (abbreviation: *Mon. Bull. agric. Econ. Statist.* [FAO]) is published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy. The statistical tables contain information available as of the 5th of the month indicated on the cover.

Articles express the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the FAO Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

Information from the MONTHLY BULLETIN, if not copyrighted, may be quoted provided reference is made to the source. A cutting of any reprinted material would be appreciated; it should be sent to the Distribution and Sales Section, FAO, 00100 Rome. Inquiries about the contents should be addressed to: The Editor, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, FAO, 00100 Rome.

Annual subscription $8.00 (£3.20); single copies $1.00 (£0.40). Subscriptions are payable in local currency when orders are placed through local sales agents.

PRINTED IN ITALY

TIPOLITOGRAFIA F. FAILLI - ROMA

FAO SALES AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS

Algeria — Société nationale d'édition et de diffusion (SNED), Algiers.
Argentina — Librería de las Naciones, Cooperativa Ltda, Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.
Australia — Hunter Publications, 58A Gipps Street, Collingwood, Vic. 3066; The Assistant Director, Sales and Distribution, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, and Australian Government Publications and Inquiry Centres in Canberra City, Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Adelaide and Hobart.
Austria — Wilhelm Frick Buchhandlung, Graben 27, Vienna 1.
Bangladesh — Shilpa Niketan, 29 D.I.T. Super Market, Mymensingh Road, Dacca-2.
Belgium — Agence et Messageries de la Presse, 1 rue de la Petite-Ile, Brussels 7.
Bolivia — Librería y Editorial "Juventud", Plaza Murillo 519, La Paz; Librería Alfonso Tejerina, Comercio 1073, La Paz.
Brazil — Livraria Mestre Jou, Rua Guaipá 518, São Paulo 10; Rua Senador Dantas 19-S205/206, Rio de Janeiro.
Bulgaria — Hèmus, 11 place Slaveïkov, Sofia.
Canada — Information Canada, Ottawa.
Chile — Biblioteca, FAO Oficina Regional para América Latina, Av. Providencia 871, Casilla 10095, Santiago; Editorial y Distribuidora Orbe Ltda., Galería Imperio 256, Santiago; Cámara Latinoamericana del Libro, Casilla Postal 14502, Correo 21, Santiago.
China — China National Publications Import Corporation, P.O. Box 88, Peking.
Costa Rica — Imprenta y Librería Trejos S.A., Apartado 1313, San José.
Cuba — Instituto del Libro, Calle 19 y 10 Nº 1002, Vedado.
Cyprus — MAM, P.O. Box 1722, Nicosia.
Denmark — Ejnar Munksgaard, Norregade 6, Copenhagen S.
Dominican Republic — Librería Dominicana, Calle Mercedes 45-47-49, Santo Domingo.
Ecuador — Librería Universitaria, García Moreno 739, Quito; Su Librería, Plaza de Independencia, Quito.
Egypt — Al Ahram, El Galaa St., Cairo.
El Salvador — Librería Cultural Salvadoreña S.A., 6ª Calle Oriente 118, Edificio San Martín, San Salvador.
Finland — Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
France — Editions A. Pedone, 13 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris.
Germany, F. R. — Alexander Horn Internationale Buchhandlung, Spiegelgasse 9, Postfach 2163, Wiesbaden.
Ghana — Ghana Publishing Corporation, P.O. Box 3632, Accra.
Greece — "Eleftheroudakis", 4 Nikis Street, Athens.
Guatemala — Agencia de Representaciones "Orbe", Apartado Postal 753, Guatemala.
Haiti — Max Bouchereau, Librairie "A la Caravelle", B.P. 111B, Port-au-Prince.
Hong Kong — Swindon Book Co., 13-15 Lock Road, Kowloon.
Iceland — Snaebjörn Jónsson and Co. h.f., Hafnarstraeti 9, P.O. Box 1131, Reykjavik.
India — Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi; 17 Park Street, Calcutta.
Indonesia — P.T. Gunung Agung, 6 Kwitang, Djakarta.
Iran — Economist Tehran, 99 Sevom Esfand Avenue, Tehran.
Iraq — Mackenzie's Bookshop, Baghdad.
Ireland — The Controller, Stationery Office, Dublin.
Israel — Emanuel Brown, P.O. Box 4101, 35 Allenby Road, and Nachlat Benyamin Street, Tel Aviv; 9 Sblomzion Hamlka Street, Jerusalem.
Italy — Libreria Internazionale Rizzoli, Largo Chigi, 00187 Rome; Libreria Scientifica Dott. L. De Biasio "Aeiou", Via Meravigli 16, 20123 Milan; Libreria Commissionaria Sansoni, S.p.A., Via Lamarmora 45, 50121 Florence; Libreria Macchiaroli, Via Carducci 55-59, 80121 Naples.
Japan — Maruzen Company Ltd., P.O. Box 5050, Tokyo Central 100-31.
Kenya — The E.S.A. Bookshop, P.O. Box 30167, Nairobi; University Bookshop, University College, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi.
Korea — The Eul-Yoo Publishing Co. Ltd., 5 2-Ka, Chong-ro, Seoul.
Kuwait — All Prints Distributors and Publishers, P.O. Box 1719, Kuwait.
Lebanon — Dar Al-Maaref Liban S.A.L., place Riad El-Solh, B.P. 2320, Beirut.
Malaysia — Caxton Stationers Ltd., 13-15 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur; Parrys Book Centre, 25 Lobby Arcade, K.L. Hilton, Iln. Treacher, Kuala Lumpur.
Mauritius — Nalanda Company Limited, 30 Bourbon Street, Port Louis.
Mexico — Sucesión de Manuel Gómez Pezuela y M., Donceles 12, México, D.F.; Editorial Iztaccihuatl S.A., Miguel Schultz 21, México 4, D.F.; Av. Morelos Ote 437, Monterrey, N.L.; Colón 175, Guadalajara, Jal.; Librería Casarrubias S.A., Apartado Postal 1-992, Guadalajara, Jal.; Librería Agropecuaria, Av. La Paz 1522, Guadalajara, Jal.
Morocco — Librairie "Aux Belles Images", 281 avenue Mohammed V, Rabat.
Netherlands — N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.
New Zealand — Government Printing Office: Government Bookshop at Rutland Street, P.O. Box 5344, Auckland; Mulgrave Street, Private Bag, Wellington; 130 Oxford Terrace, P.O. Box 1721, Christchurch; Princes Street, P.O. Box 1104, Dunedin; Alma Street, P.O. Box 857, Hamilton.
Nicaragua — Librería Universal, 15 de Septiembre 301, Managua.
Nigeria — University Bookshop Nigeria Ltd., University College, Ibadan.
Norway — Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Karl Johansgt. 43, Oslo.
Pakistan — Mirza Book Agency, 65 The Mall, Lahore 3.
Panama — Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones J. Menéndez, Apartado 2052, Panama.
Peru — Librería La Universidad, Av. Nicolás de Piérola 639, Lima; Librería Studium, Amargura 939, Lima; Distribuidora Inca, Emilio Althaus 470, Lince, Lima.
Philippines — The Modern Book Company, 928 Rizal Avenue, Manila.
Poland — Ars Polona-Ruch, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 7, Warsaw.
Portugal — Livraria Bertrand, S.A.R.L., Apartado 37, Amadora; Galeria Itau, Rua de Entrecampos 66-A, Lisbon 5.
Romania — Rompresfilatelia, P.O. Box 2001, Bucharest (periodicals only); Romlibri, Str. Biserica Amzei 3-5, Bucharest (nonperiodical publications).
Saudi Arabia — Khazindar Establishment, King Faysal Street, Riyadh.
Singapore — Parrys Book Centre, 25 Lobby Arcade, K.L. Hilton, Iln. Treacher, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).
Somalia — "Samater's", P.O. Box 936, Mogadiscio.
Spain — Librería Mundi-Prensa, Castelló 37, Madrid; Librería Agrícola, Fernando VI 2, Madrid 4; José Bosch, Librero, Ronda Universidad 11, Barcelona; "Adlha", Av. General Mitre 100, Barcelona.
Sri Lanka — M.D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd., 217 Norris Road, Colombo 11.
Sweden — C.E. Fritze, Fredsgatan 2, 103 27 Stockholm 16; Universitetsbokhandel, Sveavägen 166, Stockholm Va.; Gumperts A.B., Göteborg.
Switzerland — Librairie Payot S.A., Lausanne and Geneva; Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zurich 1.
Syrian Arab Republic — Librairie Internationale, B.P. 2456, Damascus.
Tanzania — Dar es Salaam Bookshop, P.O. Box 9030, Dar es Salaam.
Thailand — FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok; Suksapan Panit, Mansion 9, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok.
Togo — Librairie du Bon Pasteur, B.P. 1164, Lomé.
Turkey — Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.
Uganda — The E.S.A. Bookshop, P.O. Box 2615, Kampala.
United Kingdom — Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1 (trade and London area mail orders); 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 7 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8AY; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham 1; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE.
United States of America — UNIPUB, Inc., 650 First Avenue, P.O. Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Uruguay — Barreiro y Ramos, 25 de Mayo esq. J.C. Gómez, Montevideo; Librería Albe, Soc. Com., Cerrito 566, Montevideo.
Venezuela — Librería Politécnica, Apartado 50738, Sabana Grande, Caracas; Librería del Este, Pericás S.A., Av. Fco. de Miranda 52, Edificio Galipán, Caracas.
Yugoslavia — Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Terazije 27/11, Belgrade; Prosveta Export-Import Agency, Terazije 16, Belgrade; Cankarjeva Zalozba, P.O. Box 201 - IV, Ljubljana.
Other countries — Requests from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be sent to: Distribution and Sales Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

FAO publications are priced in U.S. dollars and pounds sterling. Payment to FAO sales agents may be made in local currencies.

PP/F3335/E/1.75/1/5500